Bombay Gazette
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THE
Bombay Gazette.

TEN PAGES.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,933.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date o Sailling. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
22nd Jany.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
29th „	ARABIA	7903	......	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
12th „	DELHI	8090	......	...
19th „	MANTUA	10885	......	...
26th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
5th March,	SALSETTE	6000	PERSIA	7951
12th „	EGYPT	7912	......	...
19th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
* 23rd „	ARCADIA	7000	......	...
26th „	INDIA	791	......	...
2nd April,	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
9th „	ARABIA	7903	......	...
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	MANTUA	10885	......	...
30th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May,	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st „	EGYPT	7912	......	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of selling. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 949

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

Calcutta : GRINDLAY & Co.
London : GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1910.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Magagnini	15th Mar. 1910.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Apr. 1910.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jany 1910
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Feb. 1910.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ......to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—
G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 9 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 17th Jan	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.*
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 20th Jan.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 21st Jan.	6 a. m.	Direct †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 20th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday 17th Jan. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons sailing on or about the 18th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

14th January, 1910.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares,—Rs. 400 to Rs. 480 according to position of Cabin.

Sailings.	Tonnage.	Leaving Bombay about.
S. S. "Umzumbi,"	5,000	18th February, 1910.

For further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers	Tons.	Captain,	Date
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th Jan. 1910.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1910,
MASSILIA	509[illegible]	J. Thomson	15th March „
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	26th „ „
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	13th April „
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd „ „
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	8th May „
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	22nd „ „

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

ENGAGE PASSAGES, SHIP AND CLEAR BAGGAGE, CARGO, ETC., FROM CUSTOMS, MEET PASSENGERS BY ALL INCOMING STEAMERS, TRANSPORTS AND AT RAILWAY STATIONS, TRANSACT GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS.

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CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD.
PICKFORDS, LD.
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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to
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Agents.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,368	Riquier	8th Feb. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	17th Feb. „
DUMBEA	5,695	Rebufat	17th Mar. „
SYDNEY	4,118	X	14th Apr. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May „
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	X	28th Jan. 1910.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barill.	25th Feb. „

For further particulars apply to—
G. CHANDIZE,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ...	...Gold	$3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ...	...Gold	$3,605,119·45

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
Hankow.	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,575,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE :
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.
J. GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT PARAFFIN MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS.
SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.

Reasons Why You Should Have "The Polkey" Head Lights :

1. It burns paraffin which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor Car.
3. It is strong enough for any ordinary purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not swell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily peck out a telegraph post at sixty yards, seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimnies ready for use stored in each lamp in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimnies guaranteed perfectly fire-proof.
10. The only form of head lamp not objected to by the police regulations.

THE "POLKEY"
Patent Paraffin Motor Head Lights, 527 Candle Power,
Specially made for India.

No. 1 SERIES.

Nickel plated on brass with side fittings ... Each	£ 8 0
Brass polished ... „	„ 7 0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	„ 0 15

No. 2 SERIES.

Nickel plated on brass, each	£ 7 0
Brass polished ... „	„ 6 0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	„ 0 15

THE "POLKEY"
Side Lights for Motor Cars.
Good light givers, burning paraffin and suitable for any size cars.

No. 1 SERIES.—Carrying chimnies.—

Nickel Plated, per pair ...	£ 4 16
Brass Polished „ ...	„ 4 0

No. 2 SERIES.—No chimnies—

Nichel Plated, per pair ...	£ 4 10
Brass Polished „ ...	„ 3 10

Above Lamps may be had at English Prices, less 10 per cent. for Cash. Calculation.—12 Ans. to the shilling or Rs. 15 as the Pound Sterling.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address :—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No. 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

Mongini Brothers.

CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS.

Large and Small Parties catered for on contract inclusive Estimates given on Application.

Up-Country orders promptly attended to.

Wedding Cakes,

Sent carefully packed to any part of India.

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25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

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GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

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Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards,
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

"15,000 MILES" WITHOUT A PUNCTURE.

FINE RECORD OF A SET OF
DUNLOPS.

GEORGE F. MASON, Esq., M. Inst. N.A., Lloyds Bank Buildings, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff, wrote on 5th August, 1909, as follows :—

"I am sending you two covers, 810×100, half of a set of four Dunlops supplied to me three years ago. They have been in constant use, winter and summer, and run well over 15,000 miles, without trouble or a single puncture. . . . . The other two of the set are still on the car, and good enough from their appearance for another 1,000 miles at least.

As I said above, I have had no punctures during the whole three years . . . . . I think their record is unique."

REDUCED IN PRICES
FROM 1ST JANUARY 1910.

WRITE FOR NEW ABRIDGED MOTOR TYRE LIST.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, No. 1.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, OILMANSTORES AND PROVISIONS,
FRESH SUPPLIES MONTHLY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR—

ANTIMALARIE RANA. The incomparable specific against Malarial Fevers prepared by the Chemist FRANCESCO RANA of Bari (Italy), and can be had from EDULJI BROS. and M. T. MADON and Co., Chemists, Arthur C. Market, Bombay.

High Class best PORTUGAL WINES from the well established House of Messrs. SANTOS AMARAL & Co., can be had from us at usual rates retail and in cases.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S. Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH & CO.
FROM LONDON.

PAINTERS & HOUSE DECORATORS.
Importers of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINCESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S INGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL" is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LD.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE	FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "OCEANA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from this steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Coy.



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD new Passenger Steamer "Gastein," of 4,000 Tons, WILL SAIL from BOMBAY direct for TRIESTE, about the 1st March, 1910, taking Saloon Passengers for Trieste and Venice:—

The Steamer is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans.

Carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Fares to Trieste and Venice.

Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

For further particulars apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.,
Bassoon House, Elphinstone Circle,
BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, that day having been notified as a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881," on account of Muharram instead of the 24th January, as previously notified.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 15th January, 1910.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on SATURDAY the 22nd January, 1910, for the CONSTRUCTION OF SERVANTS' QUARTERS, latrines and bathing places in the compound of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay. Value of work about Rs. 14,500. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours, either on personal application or by agents. The Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY, 13TH JANUARY, 1910.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for constructing No. 10 a Married Junior Officer's Quarter, with out-houses complete, at Ahmednagar, at an estimated cost of Rs.13085, will be received by the Garrison Engineer, Ahmednagar, upto 12 noon on THURSDAY, the 20th January, 1910.

For particulars apply as above or to A.C.R.E., Poona.

H. GASKELL, Lt., R.E.,
For Asst., Comdg., Royal Engineer, Poona.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY SIXTH EXTRA MEETING ADVERTISED for SATURDAY, 22nd January, is POSTPONED till MONDAY, 24th January, 1910.

BOMBAY SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 29th January, 1910.

ENTRIES will CLOSE at 6 p.m. on TUESDAY, 25th January, 1910.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

BOMBAY SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 22nd JANUARY, 1910.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 17th January, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 12th January, 1910.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract of ARTICLES of MARINE STORES of INDIAN MANUFACTURE or PRODUCE, for the use of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, for one year will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his Office, in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 2 p.m., gun fire, on the 24th January, 1910, after which hour no tender will be received.

For particulars see Notice No. 7432, in "Bombay Government Gazette," of 25th November, 1909, or apply to the DIRECTOR, of the Royal Indian Marine.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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EMPIRE THEATRE.

GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
IN AID OF
THE INDIAN MISSION TO THE DEPRESSED CLASSES IN INDIA.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18TH, 9-30 P. M.
Under the most distinguished Patronage.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. From "Aida"...Hymn and Triumph March.....Verdi.
ORCHESTRA.
2. Aria from "Elijah".....It is enough".....Mendelssohn.
Mr. G. F. HILL.
Orchestral Accompaniment.
3. Violin Solo.....Reverie".....Vieuxtemps.
Miss JUST.
4. Piano Solos.....(a) Crepuscle.....Sinding.
(b) Liebestraume....Liszt.
Captain G. A. Sullivan.
5. Valse Ariette from.....Romeo and Juliet."Gounod.
Madam BEATRICE TREVOR.
Orchestral Accompaniment.
6. Orchestra.....(a) "Wedding-Day at Troldhangan.....Grieg.
(b) "Kleiner Walzer".Carreno.

PART II.

1. Prelude to Opera.....Faust".....Gounod.
ORCHESTRA.
2. Songs.....(a) "To none will I my love e'er discover".....Strauss.
(b) "Why should we seek to hide our passion".....
Madam BEATRICE TREVOR."
3. Violin Solos.....(a) Mazurka.....Wieniawski.
(b) La Monche.....Bohm.
Miss JUST.
4. For Strings.....{Minnetto. Musetta. Gavotta.} Handel.
5. Songs.....(a) The Pipes of Pan..Elgar.
(b) Glorious Devon...German.
Mr. G. F. HILL.
6. New March.....Our Viceroy".....Edward Behr.
ORCHESTRA.

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A. FINAN,
Hon. Secretary.
R. I. N. Dockyard.

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Afternoon General skating, 6 to 8.
Night Session, 9-30 to 11-30.
A Grand FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL THURSDAY, JANUARY 20TH.
Valuable prizes will be presented.

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BRASS - - - -
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THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 20 per cash in advance, including delivery.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,000
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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
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HEAD OFFICE:
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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhowanuggur.)
CHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Harjee Kuverjee and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Bhuwanidas, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAMNADAYAV HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of the "Watsons" or "Esplanade Hotel" as going concern, advertised for this day Monday, the 17th, by order of the Receiver in H. C. Suit No. 668 of 1909, will not take place to-day as announced.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as sofas, chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, teapoys, sideboard, double door large safe.

2 brand new hunting and open faced 18 carat gold watches by James McCabe, London.

36 Electric Dayton fans (ceilling fans), complete with twisted plated suspension rod and three Dayton patent alluminium blades, painted white and gold, the most handsome fan and an ornament to any drawing-room.

At 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

By order of Limji N. Banaji, Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 668 of 1909 (Raja Bahadur Narsingirjee Giangirjee vs. Syed Sirdar Ali Khan and another):—

3 Phaetons, 1 omnibus, 1 victoria, 2 ponies going in harness, stable kit, coachman's clothes, etc.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Receiver in Suit No. 1143 of 1909, Parshotam Gopal vs. Soonderdas Gopal:—

1 handsome rubber-tyred office ekigram with handsome strong pegu pony and harness.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Dhobi Talao close to Pork Market, near the Marine Lines Station.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, as the Administrator of the Estate of the late Manekji Merwanji Mehta, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of January 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with two messuages, tenements or dwellinghouses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in Churniwady Lane on the East side thereof and on the North side of the New Sonapur Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-three square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the house of Beerjee Jehangirjee, on the West partly by the Churniwady Lane and partly by the house of Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina, on the North by the Churniwady Lane and on the South by the New Sonapur Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward "C" Ward Nos. 2926 and 2779, Street Nos. 63, 389,393.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE landed property at Lower Mahim near Antonio D'Silva's School, at Dadar.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th January, 1910, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Joseph Francis Murzello, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees in the indenture of the mortgage, dated 15th March, 1903, the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground or cart of the Mahim Pension and Tax tenure with cocoanut and other trees and also with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate at Mahim Woods, called or known by the name of "Ramparao" and Jolarao Malaasi and containing by admeasurement 9258 square yards or thereabout, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 343, New No. 1073, Old Survey No. 357 and New Survey 1450, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. N. No. 4461, and 4464 and Street No. 821 and 824 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the carts, formerly of Rustomji Ruttanji Wadia and Gulam Hussein Cassum and now of the Anglo-Portuguese school, and partly by cart of Atmaram Balaji, Tailor, on or towards the West, partly by the cart of Domingos Valles and Francis Valles, and partly by the proprietor of Pedro Pascoal Murzello, and beyond that by the public Road, on or towards the North by the cart of Domingos Valles, and Francis Valles, and on or towards the South by the Portuguese Church Road.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and & Co., Solicitor for the Mortgagee, at their Office, on the Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th January, 1910.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable small Cottages and Excellent Building Plots, at Lanowli.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th January, 1910, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of E. W. Fritchley, Esqr., certain land and buildings belonging to him and situate on the South-West of the Lanowli Woods.

The land is divided into two excellent building plots, containing about three quarters of an acre each and will be sold with the right of using water from one or two good and large spring wells, adjacent to the plots.

The building consists of two very desirable English cottages with out-houses, etc., and shady gardens; the floors of the cottages are tiled throughout.

Private offers will be received by the undersigned before the day of sale.

For further particulars, plan of the property and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th January, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, situate at 12th Kamatipoora Street out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Marwadi Bhagwan Hukma and Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mahomedbhoy bin Bamoobhai and others the Mortgagors, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 6th day of February, 1906, and further charge, dated 27th April, 1906, and also dated the 19th day of November, 1908, SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th day of January, 1910, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 48 2-9 Square Yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the 12th Lane of Kamati Poora Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4496 and New No. 10974, Old Survey No. 4035 and New Survey No. 6486 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. E. and Street No. 6 and bounded as follows, i.e., on or towards the East by the property of Siva Sayama, on or towards the West by the property of Hari, on or towards the North by the Sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the Kamati Poora 12th Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th January, 1910.

Rich Plum Cake,

Cherry Cake, Madeira Cake, Carraway Lunch Cake—these may be made lighter with fewer eggs if Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' be used. Only a little 'Paisley Flour' is required—one part added to eight of ordinary flour—and the results are uniformly successful. Once try this method and you will not return to the old way.

'PAISLEY FLOUR'
The SURE Raising Powder.
Recipes with every tin.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS

DOCKYARD

H. M. S. Redbreast...Lieut Tisdall .... Royal Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall... ......R Navy
H M S Sphinx ....Comdr N Harvey .... R Navy
H M S Hyacinth.....Capt Dick ... . Flag-ship
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr A J Marsack... R I Marine
Plassy... ....Capt R S Nolley......Transport
I M S Hardinge Comdr M W Farewell... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 15.

Adamsturm . 4999 Seibji ....W & A Graham & Co
Britannia...... 1969 [illegible] ......do & H S & Co
Blake ......2896 Hill......W & A Graham & Co
Bulimba......1607 Butler..............M M & Co
Barrington Court......2833 Williams...
Caledonia ..... 3529 W Hayward ......P & O S N Co
Cledmoor......2408 Mathews ..... T Morrison & Co
Casthmoor......2403 Angus... ......
Fernawar......1991 Adams...........
Koranna......2267 Beare.. ......
Ludgate...... 2390 Nicholson......T Morrison & Co
Linga...... 951 Rothwell...........M M & Co
Nawab......2041 Corkhill......Turner Morrison & Co
Okara......... 3418 Lowe ....M M & Co
Oceana......3507 Bruce..............P & O S N Co
Queda.........4944 Coope...........M M & Co
Shah Navaz......2522 Mitchell..........B and H S N Co
Strathavon...... 2830 Mackay W & A Graham & Co
Springburn......3173 Crosthwaite........W & A G & Co
Salsette......2391 Hayward......Aden ....P & O S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 15.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents

A City of Manchester...3562 Findlay...Liverpool...19-1 Killick Nixon & Co
B Assaye...4359 Jones...Shanghai...19-1.P & O S N Co
C&R Rinaldo...2791 Pickering...Hull...18-1...J Finlay & Co
D&E Chupra... 3954 Henderson...Antwerp ...20-1... M M & Co
F Earl of Carrick......2550 Rennie......N F......B J Jan Mahomed
G Hooseinee...999 Hughes P Gulf...17-1 B & P S N Co
H Somali...1615 Greiwe...Zanzibar...20 1..A Strandies
K Bingo Maru...3813 Hurry...Kobe..19-1.N Y Kaisha
M Iran.........4066 Peabody...Kobe......22-1......Killick Nixon & Co
N Ascot ....2786 Booth...... Baltimore......28-1...T Morrison & Co
O Gibralter...2473 Storey...Liverpool......14-1......S H Hoosein
P Dalemoor......2572 Bruhn...Liverpool...22-1...W & A Graham & Co

H. W. P. D.

Bahaduri......829 Fakeera.........N F......B S N & Co
Mahanadi......547 Ahmed...(repairing)......B S N Co Ld
Poonani.........532 Hoosein......Bhawnagar...... 15-1... Bo S N & Co
Sabarmati......524 Mahomed......Mangalore......15-1... Bo S N & Co
Satrunji......547 Esmail...Karachi...15-1...Bo S N & Co

M. W. D. D.

Lhasa..............941 McDiarmid...N F......M M & Co

H. W. V. D.

Dwarka......759 Moscon...Karachi...14-1...M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Murray...3120 East...N F......25-1...J Finlay & Co
2 Scindia ....3253 Kelso ......Liverpool...19-1 W & A Graham & Co
3 Ischia......2717 Belsito ......Hongkong......17-1... F R S N Co
5 Queenmoor......2409 Helmrich...Antwerp...23-1... T Morrison & Co
6 Carthusion......2575 Jones...Dunkirk...22-1......T Morrison & Co
8 Othello...3327 Webster...Hull..18-1..J Finlay & Co
9 Ravenfels... 8523 Pfeiffer...Hamburg...15-1...W & A Graham & Co
10 & 11 Delta.........4780 Snow.........Shanghai...2-2 P & O S N & Co
13 India......4184 Haddock...London...15-1...P & O S N & Co
15 Bezwada.........3270 Brocq......N F......M M & Co

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—60 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co; 45 bales wool D Nagji, 54 bales wool T Chimandas; 350 bales wool B Hurbham, 50 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 51 bales wool M Ramjidas; 46 bales wool H A Janmahomed.

City of Manchester s—2,690 cwts myrabollams A Khimji; 1,500 cwts myrabollams E Oomersey; 15,999 cwts maize Sanday and Co.

Gibralter s—11,040 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bro.

Dalemoor s—2,015 cwts myrabollams W Bechar;

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—250 cwts tallow E Mahomed; 979 cwts teelseed L Drefuse and Co; 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—300 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—200 cwts red oxide Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Queenmoor s—306 cwts teelseed Worman and Co; 64 bales cotton the Bombay and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Carthusian s—440 bales cotton E Spinner and Co 200 cwts buffalo horns E Mahomed.

FOR ANTWERP.

Queenmoor s—550 bales cotton the New Mofussil and Co; 330 bales cotton P Visram and Co.

Chupra s—8,914 bales cotton Ralli Bros 14,002 cwts teelseed A Blaschek and Co; 2,000 cwts bone pieces C Mody and Co; 770 bales cotton S Spinner and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ravenfels s—381 cwts poppyseed L Drefuse and Co; 2 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Marquis Bocquehem s—1,045 bales cotton The Bombay and Co; 275 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 448 bales Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Marquis Bocquehem s—300 bales cotton The Bombay and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Marquis Becquehem s—568 cwts teelseed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Marquis Becquehem s—110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Marquis Bocquehem s—462 cwts olibanum R Damji and Co 212 cwts olibanum E Sultanally.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—3 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Assaye s—33 cwts condiments M Poonjiaji and Sons, 105 cwts kishmish and 12 cwts almonds V Nerpall and Co; 80 chests opium S J David and Co; 74 chest opium D Sassoon and Co; 40 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—56 chests opium S J David and Co; 68 chests opium D Sassoon and Co 6 cwts condiments M Poonjiaji and Sons, 13 chest opium C Bomanji and Co; 300 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—250 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

Bingo Maru s—143 bales cotton Vatcha Ghandhi and Sons.

Ischia s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Iran s—350 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 1 bale cotton Volkart Bros, 300 bales cotton Glazbrook and Co; 1,200 bales cotton M B Kaisha, 700 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 300 bales cotton Vatcha Ghandhi and Sons.

FOR OSAKA.

Bingo Maru s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 321 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co.

Iran s—7,000 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

S S Himalaya 3,700 tons Captain E Spicer sailed for London on 1st day of January with the following cargo:—

FOR LONDON.

26 cases fishmaws, 128 cases deer horns and 290 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rahimtoola; 58 cases condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 53 cases fishmaws, R Dmanji and Co; 20 cases chutney, F Newroji; 8 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 75 keys aloes and 11 cases fishmaws, K N Mianee and Co; 10 bundles bombay ducks, and 1 case condiments, N K Jassawalla, 21 bales skins, R M Kooka; 12 bales skins, B Esmail and Co; 5 bales skins, R Moloobhai; 14 bales skins, P E Boyce and Sons; 112 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 6 bales skins, H A Oomer; 17 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 43 bales skins, H O and H Moosa; 121 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 7 bales carpets, G Soonidina and Co; 14 bales carpets, H G H Manomed and Sons; 4 bales carpets, B J Tellary; 8 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 4 bales carpets, A Currim; 100 bales hemp E Oomersey; 100 bales clothing cuttings, D Oomersey; 1,600 bags cottonseed, C Morarji; 6,450 bags musoor, Ralli Bros: 1143 bags maize and 1,900 bags cottonseed, Volkart Bros: 5,600 bags castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,455 bags cottonseed, and 600 bags myrabollams A Khimji; 4,760 bags myrabollams, E Oomersey; 1,400 bags castorseed, L Drefuse and Co.

THE NEW YORK.

3 bales carpets, King King and Co.

3 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 4 bundles matting, F N Bhumgara, 1 bale skins W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

71 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

200 bags gingellyseed Gazel Bros; 16 bales skins G Raja and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRETTA.

30 bales twist, Gazel Bros.

S S Africa—2,565 tons, Captain E Seberich sailed for Trieste on the 1st day of January with 11,730 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

FOR TRIESTE.

3,264 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 990 bales cotton The Bombay and Co; 990 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co 552 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 330 bales cotton, P Visram and Co; 1,161 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,975 bales cotton and 406 bags rapeseed Volkart Bros; 54 bags gum, S Cooverji and Co; 49 cases mother of pearl shell 143 cases olibanum and M Jafferbhoy, 2 cases animal guts Edward Wolf, 7 cases animal guts Ad Meyer, 66 bales twist, Knan and Knan.

FOR VENICE.

200 bales cotton, a Blaschek and Co; 50 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 105 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 20 cases olibanum M Jafferbhoy.

FOR ODESSA.

30 cases olibanum S Cooverji and Co; 145 cases olibanum R Damji and Co; 1,000 bags myrabollams, T Caji.

FOR FIUME.

55 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 40 bales cotton The Bombay and Co; 111 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

Adamsturm s—168 tons Captain H. Seibji arrived in harbour on Friday from Hamburg with the following cargo.

1760 nails, 347 empty bottles, 274 beer, 38 sewing machines, 100 coffee, 130 oil, 20 glue, 518 wine spirits, 791 papers, 1314 glass ware, 3126 aniline colour, 70 padlocks, 510 cloves stems, 380 salt, 462 farina, 5 borneal, 135 slate pencils, 24 slates, 2105 planks, 249 sugar, 1150 yellow metal sheets, 120 playing cards, 30 whisky, 214 straw board, 993 candles, 30 matches, 68 varnish, 200 red lead, 1941 window glass, 300 carawayseed, 25 soap, 10 shoe blacking, 21 gin, 56 cement, 14 silk waste yarn, 431 cotton.

S. S. Nawab 2041 tons aCptain T. W. Corkhill arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta and Coast Port with the following cargo:—

FROM CALCUTTA.

1656 paint, 13 gunnies, 21 varnish, 484 poppyseed.

FROM COCONADA.

68 caster oil.

FROM MADRAS.

12 cotton wastes.

FROM TUTICORIN.

17 turmeric, 54 gunnies, 93 senna leaves.

FROM ALLEPAY.

smatting, 338 ginger, 176 copra, 161 pepper, 10 betelnuts.

FROM COCHIN.

220 coir yarn, 91 coir rope, 15 plumbago, 42 wild catchoora, 98 wild turmeric.

FROM CALICUT.

42 turmeric bulb, 37 coir rope, 40 gunnies, 23 matting, 374 ginger, 291 copra 261 tamarind 1 fishmaws, 5 sharkfins, 2 buffalo horns, 11 tea. 210 coir yarn, 50 skins, 18 coffee 26 pepper.

FROM TELLYCHERRY.

6 fishmaws, 16 sharkfins, 18 skins.

FROM CONNANORE.

26 betelnuts.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A.D.C. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 17th January.

There will be a Parade for all members at Santa Cruz on Wednesday next the 19th instant. Rendezvous on the flats near the Jackal Club at 7-15 a. m. Members residing in the Fort are reminded that they will have to send their horses out over night. Picketing pegs and heel ropes will be provided on the camp ground.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 6-20 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

NOTICE.

Members who intend dining in Camp the evening previous to parade will kindly notify Mr. H. F. Lodge, care of the Standard Life Insurance Co., Ld., Hornby Road, or the Jackal Club, Santa Cruz.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt. Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th January.

Parade for the week for Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

Thursday the 20th inst. at 7 p.m., the Proficiency Class will be held at the B. V. A. Club at 7 p.m.

Saturday the 22nd inst. Battery Manning and Fire discipline at Mahaluxmi Fort. Members to parade at Grant Road Station at 4-50 p.m. cyclists to proceed direct to Fort.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

Drills for the Electrical Engineering Co., Tuesday the 18th inst.

Parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 17th January.

67.—Detail for the week ending 22nd instant.

Tuesday 18th inst—Ambulance Class at the Telegraph Office at 5.30 p. m.

Wednesday 19th inst.—"G" Coy, Parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

II.—Commanding Officer's Parade.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with Caps.

Subject.—Company drill and Fire Discipline.

Sections 59 to 74 Part II Infantry Training 1905.

Friday 21st inst—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

68. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 29th January to the 5th February.

The General Officer Commanding will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday the 5th February.

69. Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will take place about the end of February. Only those members who have fired their course of Musketry are eligible to compete.

70. Rifle Meeting—The All Comers' Match, 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vols. will be fired at Ghat Kopar on the 24th January.

Shooting to commence at 8 a.m.

Post entries allowed.

71—Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned:—

No. 6163 Cyclist A. McMullen "E" Coy from 11 January to 10th Feb. 10.

No. 6354 Vol. R. G. Campbell, "G" Coy, from 22nd January to 21st July 10.

72. Transfer —No. 1092 Cr. Sergt. J. A. Mackinnon is retransferred from the Reserve to "D" Coy. to take charge of the Ambulance Section.

73.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows:—

No. 6815 Vol. J. Stevens, "A" Coy.
No. 6816 Vol. S. B. Blore, "G" Coy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS

BIRD—Dec. 21, at Forton Barracks, Gosport, the wife of Harold S. G. Bird, R. M., of a son.

FINCHAM—Dec. 23, at 11 St. Albans Villas, Highgate Road, N. W., the wife of Rupert F. W. Fincham, of a son.

HILL—Dec. 22, at 81 Ermine Road, Ladywell, S. E., the wife of F. W. Haigh Hill, of a daughter.

HARRISON—Dec. 21, at Orgreave Hall Lichfield, the wife of Major W. E. Harrison, of a son.

PHILIPPE—Dec. 23, at 85 Rue Froissart, Brussels, the wife of Dr. Victor Philippe, of a son.

ROLLO—Dec. 26, at 55 Seymour Street, W., the Hon. Mrs. Gilbert Rollo, of a son.

WARD—Dec. 22, at Wyndcliffe, Wallasey, the wife of Frank Ward, of a son.

SOMERVILLE—Dec. 26, at Stonedene, Headley' Hants, the wife of Capt. H. F. Somerville, Rifle Brigade, of a daughter.

TORBETT—Dec. 26, at Wynstone Place, Gloucester, the wife of Capt. F. H. E. Torbett, Loyal North Lancashire Regt. of a daughter.

WALKEY—Dec. 24, at Canopus, Brent Road, Woolwich, the wife of the Rev. J. R. Walkey, M. A., of a daughter.

WEDGWOOD—Dec. 24, at Maddershall, Stone, Staffs, the wife of Josiah C. Wedgwood, M. P., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GROSE—GULLICK—Dec. 22, at St. Paul's Church, East Molesey, Edward Grose, 16th Rajpoots, son of the late James Grose, C.I.E., Member of Council, Madras, to Catherine Mary, daughter of J. W. Gullick, C.M.G.

MANGLES—HAND—Dec. 22, at St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, Capt. Roland H. Mangles, D.S.O., the Queen's Regt, to Sylvia Amy Rhys, daughter of the late Rev W. Hand.

SHUTTLEWORTH—LINCOLN—Dec. 22, at St George's, Hanover Square, Capt. Allen Shuttleworth Indian Army, to Doris Violet, daughter of Col. S. W Lincoln, Indian Army.

WELLER—HUME-SPRY—Dec. 21, at Christ Church, Reading, Arthur Julius Weller to Marjorie May Hume, daughter of the late Arthur Hume-Spry, Bombay Civil Service.

WILLOUGHBY—GRIFFITHS—Nov. 27, at Halfway Tree Church, Kingston, Jamaica, the Hon Percy R. A. Willoughby, M.I.C.E., Director of Public Works, to Edith May, daughter of the late Evan Griffiths.

DEATHS.

DIXON—Dec. 22, at 23 Clarendon Road, Southsea. Lieut.-Col. Charles Frederick Dixon, late Royal Art, aged 77.

HOBBS—Dec. 24, at Woodlands Road, Sale, Cheshire, Capt. James Cavendish Hobbs, late 30th Regt., son of the late Capt. Thomas Hobbs, 92nd Highlanders, aged 74.

MENDL Dec. 23, at 163 Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, Ferdinand Mendl, aged 74.

PRESTON-THOMAS—Dec. 22, at Exeter, Herbert Preston-Thomas, C.B., aged 68.

SANDEMAN—Dec. 24, at 4 Eliot Terrace, Plymouth, Hugh David Sandeman, late Indian Civil Service, aged 84.

SHIPSTER—Dec. 22, at Haslar Hospital, Gosport, Henry Reginald Shipster, lieutenant Royal Navy, H.M.S. "Argonaut," aged 36.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR.
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30, 10 and 11 p.m.
Skating Rink, Cruickshank-road, 6 to 8 p. m. and 9-30 to 11-15 p.m.

Maxim: "Many hands make light work."—OLD PROVERB.

ALL SAINTS' COMMUNITY.—The sale of work in aid of the work of the All Saints' Community was continued on Saturday at the Town Hall. The sale was opened by Mrs. Jennings, and went on quite briskly.

S. PETER'S, MAZAGON.—The new schoolroom will be opened on Wednesday, January 19. At 5-30 p.m. Mrs. Dimmock will distribute the prizes. All friends and parents of the children are invited to be present.

THE STUDENTS' UNION.—A meeting of the Students' Union will be held to-day at 6-15 p. m. (Standard Time) at Sir Mangaldas House, when a lecture on "George Meredith" will be delivered by Mr. S. H. Wadia, B.A. The Rev. Dr. Scott, M. A., D.D., will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails, consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, per s.s. "Isebia", will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. to-day, the 17th instant. Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Assaye" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-30 p. m. on Wednesday the 19th January instead of at 8-45 a.m. as previously notified. Parcel mail for China closes at the New G. P. O. at 11-30 a. m. the same day.

THE TRANSVAAL INDIAN FUND.—The following further contributions have been received:—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 53,062-15-0; a Hindu Imperialist, Rs. 2,000; amount collected by the Transvaal Fund Committee, Poona, through the "Dnyan Prakash," Rs. 622-7-6; Messrs. Vithaldas and Lallubhoy Samaldas, Rs. 500; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Rs. 200; amount collected by the Transvaal Fund Committee, Dhulia, Rs. 200; sums of and under Rs. 10, Rs. 27: Total Rs. 56,612-6-6.

THE ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR TO GOVERNMENT.—A public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad was held last week in the Premabhoy Hall, under the presidency of Sirdar Chinubhoy Madhewlal, C. I. E., to congratulate Saiyed Thamsesdin Saidmia Kadri, Oriental Translator to Government, on the title of Khan Bahadur conferred upon him. It was proposed by Rao Bahadur Kashowlal and seconded by Sirdar Lalbhoy Dalputbhoy and supported by Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashanker and Seth Safri:—"That this meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad of different communities offers its congratulations to Saiyed Shamsudin Kadri, a native of this place, and Oriental Translator to Government, on title of Kan Bahadur conferred upon him in recognition of his distinguished services, on the New Year's day."

THE PORTUGUESE PRESS AND the POLICE COMMISSIONER.—The "Heraldo," the leading Portuguese daily, published in Panjim, the capital of Portuguese India, in giving an account of the meeting recently held and the compromise effected in respect of the ensuing Mohurrum festival, through the influence of the Police Commissioner of Bombay, makes the following comment: In view of this arrangement, there is every reason to hope that the celebration of the Mohurrum will pass off peacefully. This will be a great triumph of the tact with which the Police Commissioner, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, who is an officer of great abilities and popularity, has conducted the negotiations regarding a question which used to be considered as almost impossible of a solution and which the illustrious Commissioner alone could successfully handle, as he moves among the people, not as the head of the Police, but as their real friend. It is, specially, amongst the general body of the people and the working classes on whose behalf he has already exerted his recognised influence, that Mr. Edwardes is immensely popular and respected so much so that he is regarded by them as an angel of peace Not less is also the esteem in which he is held by the upper classes. This is what authorities should be—that as they love the people, they should be loved by the people as well."

THE CARE OF SHARE-HOLDERS.

The following letter has been sent from the Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, to Mr. H. B. Clayton Under, Secretary to the Government of Bombay:—

"I have the honour, in reply to your favour of the 30th September 1909 bearing No. 9492 of 1909, to submit herewith the following views which the Committee of this Chamber entertain on several of the suggestions with regard to the modifications of the Indian Companies' Act.

My Committee are entirely in accord with the suggestions that the Indian Companies' Act of 1882 should be revised on the lines of Companies' Consolidation Act in the United Kingdom. In fact they are of opinion that the enactment may be wholly substituted for the Indian Companies' Act 1882 seeing that it is progressive and abreast of modern requirements in co-operative banking and finance and will, if introduced here, check and control working of Joint-Stock Companies more effeciently. The other suggestions my Committee beg to offer for the favourable consideration of the Government are as under:—

1, Mortgage. Recent events in the history of cotton mills and others have made it clear that as the company law stands at present, there is absolutely no protection of any kind whatever for creditors or depositors or both. Hundreds have lost their monies owing to the absence of stricter provisions in reference to loans and mortgages. To protect the interest of all kinds of creditors of a Joint-Stock Company it should be enacted that when the property or assets are to be mortgage previous notice of at least two weeks of the mortgage should be given to all prior creditors of the Company, or if this is not possible, that all the prior creditors should be considered as having first charge on the company; such a provision while it will act as a warrant effect on reckless companies forming extravagantly, safety will be assured to investors.

2. Loans. Joint-Stock Companies should not be allowed to lend money to invidusls or corporate bodies, but should be enjoined to invest their funds in securities under the Trustee's Act or in sound banking concerns.

3. Auditors. The question of auditors is attracting serious public attention of late. There is no doubt that many Joint-Stock companies do not exercise proper care in their choice of auditors. Clerks of no position or persons having little or no knowledge of accounts protages of Secretaries, Agent or Directors are mostly selected which is a great scandal. To safeguard public interests it is highly essential that there should be a trained and certified body of auditors. To secure such trained auditors it may be well enacted that persons holding certain qualifications only should be eligible as auditors. In the opinion of the Committee persons holding certificates as Chartered Accountants, Incorporated Accountants or who have worked as accountants for a term of at least five years in a respectable bank or commercial firm, should be alone eligible as auditors, or such other test should fixed as the Government deem it advisable to attain the object in view.

Apart from the specific suggestions above made Committee would, in conclusion, respectfully submit to Government the extreme propriety of defining the functions and responsibilities of Directors towards shareholders, and of securing in future a better and efficient class of auditors in whom the public can have fair confidence. In reference to the last I beg to bring to the notice of Government the accompanying copy of the article on "Balance Sheets" which has appeared in the London Economics of the 18th December 1909. Were the suggestions made in the latter part of the article embodied in the contemplated Companies' Act, my Committee are confident they will give immense satisfaction to the general public.

HINDU LADIES' SOCIAL AND LITERARY CLUB

Annual Gathering.

THE annual gathering of the Hindu Ladies' Social and Literary Club was held at the Chanda Ramji High School on Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Ali Akbar presiding, when a very large number of ladies of all communities were present.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1909.

Miss Shirin N Kourshedji read the following report for the year ending December last in English, the same being rendered in Marathi by Mrs. Bablibai Pitale:—

In spite of the recurrence of plague, which hindered regular meeting from March to June, the Institution made a satisfactory progress. During the year under report regular weekly meetings were held at the Chanda Ramjee Hindu Girls' High School.

The Committee are glad to announce that during the year under review 5 new members were admitted who, with 185 at the commencement of the year, made up the total of 190, out of whom 1 died leaving 189 on the roll. Various subjects, both in Maraithi and Gujarati, were discussed. Some days even were utilised in doing some fancy, plain and useful needle-work, which as usual will be exhibited and sold. The sale proceeds thus obtained will be given to some charitable and benevolent institutions as usual. Of the total receipts of the last year's sale of the articles prepared by the members of this institution and the amount collected from the Club's Voluntary Contribution Box, Rs. 100 were given to the Pundherpur foundling institution for the education of one girl, and Rs. 50 to the Poona Hindu Ladies' Social Club for the purpose of buying for the Club's use one sewing machine.

103 new books were added last year to the Chimnabai Saheb Library annexed to the institution. Of these, 100 books were presented by Mrs. Manakbai Kothare, 1 by Mr. Morarjee Gokaldas and 2 by Mr. Jijibhoy Pestonjee Mistry, M. A.

The Committee had the opportunity last year of having Sir Vithaldas Damodardas Thakersey for the unique distinction he received at the hands of the Government of India.

The classes, where the art of earthern works etc. was taught, started last year by the kind donation of Mrs. Sonabai Jayakar, are also doing their work satisfactorily and the Committee hope that the members will take the advantage of such kind offer more keenly. In addition to this class one more has been opened called "the Cutting Class" where how to cut the cloth etc., is taught under the direct supervision and tuition of Miss Dosibai Manabhai Contractor.

The Committee are much obliged to the Executive Council of the Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School for their kind permission to use the school building for the Club's meetings.

Sincere thanks of the Club are due to Mrs. Bablibai Pitale for performing the arduous task of the Honorary Secretary of this institution for the last 11 years.

The Committee take this opportunity of expressing their keen sense of appreciation of the work done by Mrs. Javerbai Laxmidas in the capacity of the Honorary Treasurer from the commencement of this institution.

The Committee also thank the members of the Club and other persons for their co-operation.

Mrs. Soonderdass then proposed that the annual report for the year 1909 be adopted. Mahrani Laxmibai Ranisaheb Gaekwar seconded the proposition which was carried.

On the motion of Lady Thakersey, seconded by Mrs. Laljee, a vote of thanks was passed to the Executive Committee.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Mrs. Ali Akbar then delivered her interesting and long presidential address:

The President's address was then rendered in Marathi by Miss Shirin Cursetji.

A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings.

An interesting programme of music was gone through and every item was applauded by the appreciative audience.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

KHANDALLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The first season of Khandalla may be said to have ended with the Christmas week. However, there is a sprinkling of European visitors to be seen moving about in the mornings and evenings enjoying the beautiful fresh air which is the greatest charm of the place. A few tourists too are now on the hill, their objective being the celebrated Karli Caves, Tiger's Leap and other places in and about Khandalla. I wonder why more globe trotters do not come here during this time of the year. If they deny they will certainly find that their money and energy has not been ill-spent as they will undoubtedly find a lot of food to satisfy their curiosity of sight-seeng and at the same time afford them the pleasure of living in a place with a lovely climate commanding superb views of the surrounding scenery and giving them rare opportunity of visiting many interesting places, the like of which are rarely to be found elsewhere.

There are a number of half and whole day excursions that could be made either on foot or by carriages, and this time is the most suitable for the purpose as it is possible to walk or drive to any of the places during any time of the day without feeling the heat of the sun, which at other times is a most unpleasant factor to be considered. The views from the several vantage points are decidedly charming. The view obtained from the dining-room verandah of the Khandalla Hotel is very grand indeed. The cottage crowned hills near by the long ranges of hills at a distance, the form of a nose and chin in the hill near the hotel, rightly named the Duke of Wellington's Nose, the silvery streak of water—a portion of the Bombay Harbour—all combine in making this view extremely fine. A second good view can be had from the compound of Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy's bungalow. When the spectator stands on a spot near the ravine, he finds himself impelled to admire the picturerque scenery that chance catches the eye. Another excellent view is obtainable from the top of the Bhoma-Umbari hills and there are several other spots which afford similarly magnificent sights.—Yours, etc.,

L.

POLICE RECRUITS FOR CHINA.

THE Abandonment of the scheme for recruiting for the Police Forces in China through the recruiting staff in India is notified in the following communication from the Government of India, Army Department (Organization), dated the 10th December:—

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, in communication with the Imperial Departments concerned having decided that the scheme for recruiting for the Police Forces in China through the recruiting staff in India should be abandoned. Army Department Notification No. 432, dated the 31st August 1906, is hereby cancelled.

From The Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department (Organization);

To The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I am directed to invite attention to Army Department Notification in the "Gazette of India," No. 1089, dated 10th December 1909, regarding the abandonment of the scheme for recruiting for the Police Forces in China through the recruiting staff in India and to request that this decision may be made known as widely as possible. Army Department letter No. 350-B., "Organization," dated 12th September 1906, is hereby cancelled.

THIS WEEK'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

WE would draw the attention of our readers to the programme of the Concert at the Empire Theatre to-morrow the 18th, published in our advertisement column, a programme sufficiently varied to suit the tastes of all lovers of good music and which certainly ought to draw a crowded house. Bombay is for ever complaining of its lack of entertainments and music and here we have one of a high standard of excellence and at popular and low prices for seats so that all can have an opportunity of hearing good music. Surely Bombay will now come forward and show that it is ready to support concerts and also their appreciation of His Excellency's kind thoughtfulness in enabling these conerts to be given, Madame Beatrice Trevor is an artist who comes with excellent credentials from Madame Albani and Mr. Herbert Blower and with a well trained and flexible soprano voice that will delight all who hear her. Of composers we have the great old Masters Verdi, Handel and Gounod and the modern giants:—Richard Strauss and Elgar. Come Bombay and fill the house and let charity benefit by your enjoyment of good music.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION FOR BOMBAY.

IN December 1903 a society was constituted in England under the name of the Classical Association for the following purposes:—"To promote the development and maintain the well-being of classical studies and in particular: (a) To impress upon public opinion the claim of such studies to an eminent phase in the national scheme of education; (b) to improve the practice of classical teaching by free discussion of its scope and methods; (c) to encourage investigation and call attention to new discoveries; (d) to create opportunities for friendly intercourse and co-operation among all lovers of classical learning." The Association from its first foundation, succeeded in enlisting the sympathies, not only of professed scholars, but of many who remembered the debt they owed to the classical studies of their own youth; the membership thus increased so rapidly that it was soon found convenience to organize local branches of the Association in England and Wales. The movement quickly spread to other parts of the Empire, with the result that affederated societies have been formed in South Africa, New South Wales and South Australia. For some years past there have been members of the Association resident in the East, but they have remained scattered and unorganized. During the last twelve months, however, the number of members in India, one particularly in this Presidency, has increased so considerably as to suggest the desirability of forming a local organization. Sanction has already been given by the Council of the Classical Association to the formation of a Bombay Branch, and it is proposed to hold a meeting for the purpose of constituting such a Branch and electing officers on Thursday, 20th January. His Excellency the Governor has consented to become Patron of the Branch, and has expressed his hope that it may be the means of inspiring some original work of scholars in India. The Bishop of Bombay, the Hon. Sir John Muir-Mackinzie, the Hon Mr. Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight, the Hon. Mr. A. R. A. Lamb, General Swann, Colonel Cerdue, R. E., and Mr. F. T. Rickards are among these who have cosented to assist in the foundation and working of the Branch. It is hoped that besides those who are already members of the Central Association, all who are interested in classical studies will attend the meeting. Several application for membership have already been received, and the names of there who are desirous of joining the Branch should be communicated to the organizing Secretary Mrs. P. B. Haigh, the Secretariat, Bombay), either at or before the meeting. Membership of the Association is open to all persons of either sex who are in sympathy with its objects.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE —DEC. 31.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt W J Keen, I A, B	Mr R C Brown, Bo
Capt F D S Fayrer, I M S, B	Mr G S Wilson, Bo
	Lieut-Col H G B Raitt, IA
Mr A Macgregor, B Cov	Capt A A Proctor, I M S
Mr M F O'Dwyer, B Cov	Capt J R Brown, Khyber Rifles
Mr J C Hewitt, B	
Mr E R Stevens, B	Capt R T Milne, 13 Lrs
Mr D R H Browne, Bo	Lieut B C Marsh, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr J M Law, B, 3mo M C	Capt R T Milne, 13 Lrs, 6 mo M C
Mr H W S Smith, B, 3mo M C	Capt D W McPherson, 62 Punj, 6mo M C
Mr W A Wallinger, Bo, 3 mo M C	Engineer E S Borner, R I M, to Feb 18, 1910
Major G A Robertson, 15 Lrs, 3mo M C	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr H B Holme, B Cov	Mr S H Hampton, B
Mr V Connolly, B Cov	Mr W C Ball, B

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

A GERMAN VAGRANT.

Inspector Spiers charged one Otto, a German lad, with having no visible means of subsistence. The accused was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ALLEGED THEFT.

Mr. Sorabji Naoroji, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged one Pandu Baburao, a Hindu lad, with the theft of Rs. 83-6-0. It appeared from evidence that Vithu Sitaram, a police constable of the G. I. P. Railway Police, arrested the accused on suspicion at the Victoria Terminus on Friday night. The accused on being searched was found in possession of the money. Mr. Naoroji asked for a transfer of the case to Poona as the alleged offence was committed there.

His Worship transferred the case to the Court of the City Magistrate at Poona.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 17.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

For Settlement Decree.

12-09-737-08 Payne and Co Vera Karimji Jeewanji vs Karmalli Abdulla Allarakhia and others Tyabji D and Co.
16-09 314-07 Little and Co Kazi Ismail bin Goolamally Mehri vs. Shaikh Abdulla Vallad Mahomed Cassum and others Captain and V.
23-09 356-09 Hiralal and Co Joshi Narbhadashanker vs. Mathuradas Goculdas Kanga and P.
28-09 577-94 Crawford B and Co Dwarkadas Gowerdhandas and another vs. Hiravahu widow and others Tyabji D and Co, Little and Co.
8-09 In repetition of Vusonji Motee Thakar M B Chothia Saleh Mahomed Cassum vs Vussonji Motee Thakur S A Tyabji (For Postponement).
24-09 682-09 Payne and Co Gulamhusein Rahimtoola vs R D Sethna and others Matubhai J and M
25-09 176-05 and 493-05 Little and Co Abdullabhai Khakibhoy and other vs Safoorabai widow and others Unwalla and P Thakurdas and Co
27-09 366 08 Craigie B and Co B S Framji and others vs The Clan Line steamers Ltd. and another Crawford B and Co.
30-09 343-07 M B Chothia Mahomed Haji Aboo and others vs Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and another S A Tyabji.
32-09 Land Acq reference Crawford B and Co Goolam No. 1 of 1909 Mahomed Haji Ismail Noorani vs Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Noorani Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

828-08 Payne and Co The Punjab Nat Bk Ld vs The Mercantile Bank of I Ld Crawford B and Co.
262-09 Raghavaya B and N Pandurang V Abhyanker vs Vithal Sayanner Khandereo L and M.
800-09 Matubhai J and M Mangaldas G Parakh vs. Thakorlal P. Thakur and another Thakurdas and Co.
1033-09 In person a pauper Edith C Millar vs Herbert G Millar.
608-06 Ardeshir H D and Co G Sudarshanacharia vs R N Acharia Nanu H and Co part heard
824-09 S J Judah August J Vallis vs John A A Vallis and others Jehangir M and S S J Judah.
890-08 Taybji D and Co Vithoba Narayen Mayekar vs Janbai widow and others Jehangir M and S D J Mantri.
130-01 Payne and Co H H Rana Shri Bhawansingji Mahomedsingji vs Charles Harding.
952-09 Khanderao L and M Fatmabai widow vs Sonabai widow and others S B Mehta.
959-09 Bicknell M and R N Jahangir Gamadia vs Messrs Thakurdas and Co Thakurdas and Co.
962-09 Tyabji D and Co Ahmed Suleman Jumani vs Mathuradas Calliaoji and others Thakerdas and Co.
975-09 Edgelow G W and Co Mahomedbhoy Mulji vs N;Kesset and others Jehanjir M and S.
976-09 Bhaisanker K and G V P Vaidya vs The London and Lancashire Coy and others Madhowji K and C Craigie postponement
310-09 Shamrao M and H Premji Lalji vs Bai Jethibai Mehta and D.
897-09 Jehangir M and S Kapurchand Poonumchand and Co a firm vs Aga Forrookshah Pestonji R K and Co.
745-09 Captain and V Mahomed H Tharia Topan vs Heerjibhoy Cawasji Gheewalla Motichand and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

After the Insolvent Debtor's Court is Over.

For Decree Absolute.

547-07 Captain and V Bharmal Versey and others vs Umersey Nagsey Khetsey and others Daphtary F and D.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

527-09 Little and Co. Treacher and Co Ld vs Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy Bicknell M and R Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

To Speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

1055-08 Captain and V S Anant and Co and others Vallabhdas Ranchordas Hiralal and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long causes.

44-09 Jehangir M and S Dainel M Murzell and others vs J F Murzello and others Smitham B and Co Jehangir M and S.
309-09 Raghavaya B & N H Ragunath the firm vs Mahomed Seedick Saheb valad Haji Adam Saheb and others Nanu H & Co.
412-09 Mehta & D Jetnibai vs Motilal Doolabhram and another Smitham B & Co Motichand & D.
593-09 Jehangir and S Adamji Vulbji vs Abdul Hoosein Shaik Jeevanji the firm Tyabji D and Co.
990-07 C P D Cunha Shirinbai widow vs K Bezonji Kapadia and others, Kanga and P.
651-09 Tyabji D and Co, Ghellabhoy Jugjiwandas vs N Kelberdas and others, Jehangir G and B Tyabji D and Co.
747-08 Malvi H M and R Velji Gunsey and others Naran Bhicaji and others Tyabji D and Co.
910-07 Tyabji D and Co Mahomed Hoosein Cassum Nanji and others Ali Mahomed Gulam Hoosein Thakurdas and Co.
355-09 Captain and V Adamji Shaikh Samsoodin Contractor vs The Bombay Steam Nav. Co., Ltd., Little and Co.
456-09 Dik D and S Hiralal Hurprasad and another vs Bai Nangi widow and others Khun L and M.
511-09 Captain and V Baboorao Ravikaranda vs Maganlal Bulakhidas Edg G W and Co
775-09 Chitnis M and M Bhanu Pitamber and another vs. Bai Deokorebai widow and another Dik D and S.
856-09 Captain and V Kunjbehari Ravinarayen and others vs Purbhudayal Soudagarmull Bhinamwalla Malvi H M and R.
792-09 Payne and Co Jainabai and others vs R D Sethna and others Matubhai J and M and Smetham B and Co.
733-08 Pestonji R K and Co Shivnath Asawa vs Rakhabdar Kanaiyalal.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 17th January, 1910

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE Unionists are doubtless very jubilant over their successes so far, but it is too early in the conflict to predict the ultimate result of the polls. Certainly the moral effect of the first few days is not without its influence on the constituencies who have still to vote, but, as will be seen, although the Unionists have elected 42 representatives and the Liberals 37, six Labour members, who are to all intents and purposes Liberals, have to be added to their numbers, and we get a Liberal majority of one. Conservative gains, however, will encourage the leaders and it is evident that the silent voter who has baffled party agents will baffle them further. They have voted in numbers, but other vast numbers have abstained, for in no constituency does the total exceed to any extent that of the last General Election. The tendency of the free and independent elector to change his mind is manifested in the Conservative gains at Staleybridge, North Lambeth, Salisbury, Rochester, South-West Manchester, Devonport, Cambridge, Gloucester, Fulham South Wolverhampton and Bath, and the Liberal gains at North-West Manchester, Darlington and Grimsby. Devonport and Bath turned out two old members each and have returned Unionists in their places. How Sir George Doughty, who was supposed to have Great Grimsby in his pocket, went out is not easy to explain, for at last Election he easily defeated two opponents put together, after turning Unionist from Liberal and voluntarily seeking and receiving re-election. An attempt was made to overthrow Sir Christopher Furness in the Hartlepools, after he had been returned unopposed last time, but his co-partnery scheme seems to have given him a firmer hold on the workingman element and he has won the seat though by a smaller majority than he ought to have had against a carpet-bagger. Already some prominent men on both sides have been returned. Beginning with Mr. Chamberlain, who has represented West Birmingham since 1885, we find Sir W. Anson, Lord Hugh Cecil, Mr. Butcher, Mr. Rawlinson, Sir J. H. Campbell, Mr. Lowther, Mr. Wolff, the shipbuilder, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Field, Mr. J. Wilson, the north-country miner, Mr. Toulmin, the newspaper proprietor, Sir C. G. Schwann, and Mr. Gibson Bowles who after changing parties, was badly thrown last time by Lieut Bellairs, a strong Naval reformer who has now been rejected by Salford. East Manchester changes a Liberal for a Labourite, whilst North West Manchester and South West both turn their coats entirely. Mr. Hindman seems to have made a bold bid at Burnley, but Socialism served only to secure sixteen more votes than it did four years ago and to destroy the chances of the Liberal candidate who, but for him, might have secured a victory by approximately five thousand and have kept out a Unionist with a majority of a hundred. Socialism received another bad defeat at Ashton-under-Lyne and almost brought about the rejection of a Liberal representative. There is evidently no room yet for Socialism under its own name though undoubtedly some of the Labour candidates are Socialists undeclared. Among other old members returned are Mr. G. Wyndham, Mr. Jesse Collings, Sir Kinloch Cooke the journalist, Mr. Rufus Isaacs the eminent King's Counsel, but none of the old members of any great prominence has yet been thrown out.

SELF-SUPPORTING GIRLS. MANY suggestions have been made by lively correspondents in the *Times*, in response to a leading article on the subject, as to what the parents of unmarried daughters, and the young people themselves, should do to render them independent and fit them out with such a profession or equipment as would prove in case of necessity a means of livelihood when deprived of their natural protectors. Columns of letters have implied or testified to the fact that marriages are fewer than of old among the middle and upper classes in England, that consequently a large proportion of daughters remain on in the parent nest with no definite aim in their daily round, beyond the pleasure or business of the moment. This, too, in spite of the further fact that no inconsiderable number pass through the door of a fairly difficult examination into many branches of the Government service, that others, more ambitious, take college degrees, and find in secretaryships or literary research congenial and fairly paid work or become teachers in the higher schools. A yet more specially trained section develop into doctors and are appointed to responsible posts as medical inspectors or embark in private practice. Besides all these there are immense numbers of girls who spend their days typing, and if not earning an independence thereat, they have all the joys that industrious employment gives the dutiful soul of woman. But still there are so many daughters living at Home in comparative idleness and without any fixed ideas for the future, that the *Times* struck a rich vein when it dwelt on the advisability of training unmarried spinsters in the useful work of a permanent nature.

Some mothers whose views got into print were in favour of entire liberty of action for their grown daughters—in the home; others would grant an allowance and even the liberty that a separate establishment would secure, while some conservative parents consider that their daughters, if well off, should not, by entering professions or undertaking paid employments, take away the means of livelihood from less fortunate women. These parents not unreasonably think they have a just right to the brightening presence of daughters in their homes. That is so, say some more discerning correspondents, as long as the daughters are content, but the day may, and often does, come when the too long recurring home round palls, and life seems a succession of grey, fruitless tasks. The daughter longs for a home of her own. It is to anticipate the dawn and dissipate the gloom of such a fatal moment that the adoption of a definite aim and the abandonment of the facile policy of "drift" at an early stage of the grown-up family life is advised. Mrs. Garrett Anderson advocates the early training of girls for some life work and suggests that many would find ample exercise for their talents and sympathy in the medical profession. There is room, says this experienced and talented lady, for many more women and much good can be done by those who embrace it earnestly. An illustration of the force with which the profession already appeals to young girls was seen in the large attendance at the Eighth Annual Dinner of the Royal Free Hospital and School of Medicine for Women, where appeared many medical students of the gentler sex as well as lady doctors of long standing and considerable eminence. The after dinner speeches of the President and some of the guests, doctors and surgeons of the sex, that once held a monopoly of the science of curing, all tended to show the respect and courtesy which are now extended to the women members of the profession. The contrast between the present tolerance and even welcome granted to them and the prejudice and hostility evinced thirty or forty years ago when women first ventured to enter the medical preserves, was well described by Mr. Butlin in responding to the toast of the guests with which his name and that of Sir Thomas Barlow were associated. In his student days he remembered how when first a lady presented herself in the lecture hall, though escorted by her father and her brother, the attitude and temper of the rough students were so disturbing, that the lecturer, non-plussed, left the hall hurriedly, sent the lady a message begging for an interview and then quite as hastily fled back by another way to the hall, locked the doors and lectured to a larger number than had ever listened to him before.

This not very gallant method of turning a difficult situation was excelled on another occasion when the lady students' presence excited so sinister a feeling that the lecturer in alarm asked the students if it was their will and pleasure that he should continue the lecture. A unanimous and resonant "No" was the answer. Students and lecturer accordingly melted away and the brave, but gentle, and as well as he remembered, very good-looking young girl was left alone in the lecture room. Other critical situations were not managed so skilfully, rows and riots often arose, for then was not as now, when Mr. Butlin flatteringly opined medical students are diligent workers and earnest in their pursuit of science. He might have added that they have formidable competitors in the field who put their whole soul into the work, for the doors to medical degrees and fame are now opened wide to any women who desire to tread the difficult road which takes full five or six years to travel with any hope of reaching the goal, yet with all these ways for finding employment for female talent and energy, the correspondence that the *Times* found room for even in the excited days following the House of Lords' rejection of the Budget, proves that the problem, long discussed, and not yet quite satisfactorily solved. "What shall we do with our Boys?" has now an important pendant in a still more delicate and perplexing proposition, "What shall our unmarried daughters do?"

BRITISH CONSULS IN GERMANY. THE appointments of British Consuls in Germany is a subject which is receiving attention from some of the Chambers of Commerce at Home, and is to be discussed at the next general meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce. The greater number of the unsalaried or trading Consular representatives in Germany are German bred and born subjects, and the English Chambers are agitating for the appointment of Britishers. The present officials are liable to German Military and Naval service, possibly against Britain, and their own patriotic feelings might well influence them, even unconsciously to advance German trade to the detriment of British trade. There is the possibility, indeed, that the Consular Agent in Germany might very conceivably be a rival in the identical business which his Consular "client," the British subject, is anxious to develop. Attempts made to discover just how many of the unsalaried Consular representatives in Germany are soldiers or officers in the Germany navy, army, or reserve forces, have met with little success, but the statement has before been publicly made that the origin and continuation of these trading Consuls was engineered by some of the leading German financiers so as to advance German trade at the expense of British. Until quite recently, even Berlin had a German born and bred as Consular representative. The recent appointment of a British Consular official to this post is regarded as a step in the right direction, but British interests demand that much more must be done. There are many British residents in Germany who are not only well qualified to hold such posts, but are anxious to obtain them, feeling that their country is not so well served at present as she should be. The Chancers, therefore, ask that only British subjects shall be appointed as Consular representatives at all the chief German naval bases, at the chief German seaports and fishery districts, at the chief centres where German shipbuilding yards exist, and at the great centres where naval and military armaments are manufactured, including military airships and other engines of war, and other chief stations in Germany. To a direct question this year, Sir Edward Grey replied in the House of Commons, that of the twenty-eight unsalaried "British" Consuls in Germany, twenty were German born and bred, one was a naturalised British subject of German origin and one was a naturalised United States citizen of German origin. He also admitted that at Kiel the Consular representative was a German, and it has since been ascertained that the Consular representative of Wilhelmshafen was also a German; whilst at Essen, (otherwise known as "Krupp's Town," Great Britain had no resident representative. The necessity for obtaining early information and intelligence respecting Germany's intending military and naval movements need not be dilated upon; but this can only be made possible by British subjects being made competent and properly paid Consular officials. Several times this question has been brought to the notice of Sir Edward Grey without effect, but representations from such a powerful and representative body as the Associated Chambers of Commerce can hardly be ignored.

THE Dalai Lama is reported to have reached Lhassa last month.

THE Viceroy as Chancellor of the Calcutta University will attend the annual Convocation on 12th March.

SIR HARVEY ADAMSON on return from Home will resume charge as Home Member on 11th February.

MR. MATSEN who came out from England two months ago in connection with the new cyanide plant at tank block mine, Kolar, was killed on Thursday by an electric shock.

MR. RUNGASWAMMY IYENGAR, Revenue Commissioner, Mysore, is granted one year's extension of service in consideration of the excellent work during the recent famine.

A FURTHER unsuccessful attempt was made recently to raise funds to build a new suite of offices for the Karachi Chamber of Commerce by a proposal to issue shares or debentures.

SOME tribesmen from Khost raided into Kurram valley last week, and looted several head of cattle from a village on the Kurram River near Asmadzi. Four villagers were killed.

THE Secretary of State has served the South Indian Midland Railway Companies with formal notice of his intention to terminate their respective contracts on the 31st December 1910.

A LARGELY signed memorial has been presented in Calcutta on behalf of the Bar and the Provincial Service for the extension of the Moharrum holidays to the 11th of Moharrum which means an addition of one day to the five now allowed.

LALA LAJPAT RAI has resigned his membership of the D. A. V College, Managing Committee in the Antarang Sabha of the Arya Samaj and in the Arya Priti Nidi Sabha of the Arya Samaj and his resignations have been accepted.

THE Naval measures in the Gulf of Oman to prevent gun-running from Muscat, which have already resulted in some successes are to be continued and even expanded. Arrangements to this end have been agreed upon between Home and Indian Governments.

THE total approximate gross earnings of State and guaranteed Railways from the 1st April to the 31st December 1909 show a gain of Rs. 16,688 136 compared with the corresponding figures for 1908 and are less than those of 1907 by Rs. 3,354,434.

AT a meeting of D.A.V. College Managing Committee held on 14th January it was resolved that in continuation of the resolution dated 11th November 1909 suspending Bhai Parma Nand, his services be dispensed with as a criminal prosecution under section 110 (F) C.P.C. has been instituted against him.

NEWS received through Kabul states, that the Russian engineers who were engaged in sounding the Oxus River at the Kilif ferry last summer, with a view to locating a site for a bridge, were withdrawn some weeks ago. Their movements are said to have been closely watched by the local Afghan officials.

A CERTAIN amount of uneasiness is said to prevail in Sholapur owing to the Moharram and the Sankrant Fair clashing. It is alleged that some of the booths stand on the piece of ground required by the Mahomedans for the immersion of their taboots and that the Hindus decline to remove them notwithstanding all the efforts of the Superintendent of Police to bring about an amicable settlement between the communites involved.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

FOR the greater part of the week the British public has been more intent on the festivities (so-called) of the season than on the business of politics, but yesterday the fighting was resumed in earnest, with speeches from the two protagonists on the Conservative side, Mr. Balfour and Lord Curzon. In (using) the term protagonists I refer, of course, to those who, as Mr. Balfour would say, are in the fighting line. In the only way possible to him Mr. Chamberlain has been even more active than the two statesmen, I have mentioned; but unfortunately he is not and never will be in the fighting line. Within a few hours of this letter in Bombay the results of the earlier pollings will be known and I will therefore refrain from attempting any forecast, not that I feel very competent to do so. All depends upon the wobblers. I fancy that Mr. Chamberlain is not so confident of winning this time as he was at the commencement, and the general opinion seems to be that the Liberals will come back.

EARL PERCY.

The sad death of Earl Percy on the threshold of what promised to be a singularly brilliant and possibly great political career is deeply regretted by all parties, and the sympathy felt by Liberals towards the Duke of Northumberland is all the greater because he has been a special target for the bullets of his political opponents. Earl Percy had gone to Paris to spend Christmas and to enjoy a little rest before plunging into the thick of the electoral battle. He did not seem to have been ill, when he crossed the Channel, a few days ago and it was only a week ago, to-day, that he contracted the fatal chill. Inflammation of the lungs supervened and he became so ill that his relatives were summoned. He passed away early yesterday morning. He had a slight rally on Wednesday evening and read aloud to his brother and sister a speech he had prepared for delivery on his return to England. The exertion proving too much for him he laid down this manuscript saying as he did so, "I feel rather tired. I will finish it to-morrow." He was a very charming man and all his friends were devoted to him. To his party his death is a very great loss. As the *Westminster Gazette* observes:—"It deprives the Uniniosts of one of their most capable men at a time when the party is deficient in political ability." When Under-Secretary of State for India Lord Percy had not much scope for his abilities as he filled that post at a time when the head of the department also sat in the House of Commons. He had an excellent voice and manner, but commonly enough his speaking, in the opinion of some judges, fell off after he became a Minister. In his unofficial days they showed marks of elaborate preparation and perhaps he had not time after accepting office to get them up so carefully. In one or two of his Indian speeches he was diffuse. But he would have improved and the House of Commons will be distinctly poorer without him. Mr. Balfour, in the eloquent tribute he paid yesterday to the memory of his late colleague, said:—"He was young, and we who are no longer young feel that if we are withdrawn from the fighting line it is only in the ordinary course of nature, and that others will come forward now, as they have always come forward in the history of the past, to fill up the gaps which age and sickness inevitably make from year to year in the ranks of any great community. But when those who are in the prime of life are taken from us, and when they have the great and rare qualities which made Lord Percy the admiration and the hope of his own side, we feel that a hard measure is dealt out to the cause which we represent, that we have been deprived of the services of one whom it will be impossible to replace, on whose aid we naturally looked forward, and, as a party, for many years to come counted with absolute security."

"COMRADE" HYNDMAN.

We hear a great deal about the alliance as it is called between the Liberals and the Socialists and if the Conservatives win in the coming fight it will, in my opinion, be largely due to the manner in which the evils of collectivism have been rubbed in by the opponents of the present Government. But there are Socialists and Socialists. And if Mr. Hyndman is reckoned an ally of the Liberals, all I can say is, God help them. In this week's *Justice*, Mr. Hyndman congratulates his friends on their having time in which to "expose the hollowness of the Budget." And this from an ally! In the same article Mr. Hyndman referring to his candidature writes:—"My own cool opinion is that . . . . the next member for Burnley will be" himself. This is not the first time that Mr. Hyndman has expressed a "cool" opinion, nor the first time that he has indulged in prophecy. Somehow or other he has not achieved much success in this *role* and for the sake of India if for no other reason it is to be hoped that his latest prediction may not be realised. From the *Times'* report of the speech delivered by Lord Curzon at Bath yesterday I take the following:—"He wished all success to His Majesty's Ministers in their Indian policy, but when they made the claims they did he suggested that they were premature, and he advised strong steps to stop the campaign of vilification, which was the real spawning ground of crime in India, the vilification of British officers. (A voice: Keir-Hardie.) That was right. No Englishman had done more harm in India than the gentleman whose name he mentioned. (Cheers.)" Lord Curzon must surely have forgotten Mr. Hyndman, who was making mischief by his writings on India long before Mr. J. K. Hardie was heard of beyond his own Scottish hamlet. By the way I have searched the columns of *Justice* in vain to find any reference to the sudden retirement of Mr. Green from his candidature in Bristol. The Unionists assume that Mr Green has withdrawn as the result of some compact with the Liberals. It may be so; but I should think that the real reason is scarcity of cash in the coffers of the Social Democratic Party. Have some sources on which the Socialists relied for pecuniary help failed them at the last moment?

POLITICAL MORALITY.

It is well-known that statesmen and pseudo-statesmen are not always taken at their own valuation by the permanent officials, the real rulers of the British Empire. Familiarity and some other things breed contempt. I was talking two days ago to an experienced functionary of Whitehall about a certain line of policy when he remarked quite seriously, "Professional politicians are all scoundrels." "What do you mean by professional politicians?" I asked. "Well, all Ministers and ex-Ministers and almost all members of Parliament. He was not thinking of the way in which political parties are financed in all countries where representative parliaments exist and especially in this country. A book on "Electioneering Finance" if all the truth could be told would be far more thrilling than any shilling shocker ever published. Such a book of course never will be written for the sufficient reason that all parties are in the same boat, some people think that all this will be remedied when election expenses are paid, for out of the fund which provides Old Age Pensions entertainment funds and other up-to-date forms of State expenditure. Of course the opulent aspirants to titles will receive their quietus and that would be a good thing; but if candidates were relieved of returning officers fees and and Members of Parliament all paid salaries, we should be still some distance away from the millennium Payment of members may or may not be a good thing, but in those States in which it exists I do not know that the average of ability is higher than in the United Kingdom and that is not saying much. I say nothing about political morality. Still with all its drawbacks, representative institutions are for us at any rate the best form of government that has so far evolved. Sir Frederick Pollock, who is attacking the House of Lords, with so much vigour in the *Times*, says:—"If I could have the choice of being both governed and taxed by the expiring House of Commons, or any probable House of Commons, or by a not very numerous Commission, however appointed, of which no member should fall below such standards as are set by Lord Curzon's and Lord Rosebery's eloquence, Lord Lansdowne's and Lord Reay's political knowledge and general information, Lord Welby's and Lord Milner's official experience, and Lord James's and Lord Lindley's judicial learning, I think my devotion to representative government might be severely tried."

"VELVET."

I hope I shall not be considered ungallant if I remind Mrs. Flora Steel of the trite saying "Ne sutor ultra crepidam," She is an able woman and we are all charmed by her books; but when she intervenes in the political controversies of the day as she is rather too fond of doing, she is not always so happy as when she is writing her delightful stories. What is troubling her soul at present is not man's indifference to woman's electoral disabilities but man's indulgence to woman's passion for dress. The other day it appears, one of our journals published the following paragraph:—"As the important period of the General Election is quickly approaching our women, anxious to help and work for their friends, for their country, are busy ordering costumes for the campaign. . . Velvet is the prevailing note in these charming creations, which seem ideal gowns for the occasion." Whereupon Mrs. Steel exclaims: "Velvet! and we women ask for votes. Velvet! when for Liberal and Conservative alike the fate of Britain quivers in the balance." Like the suffragette at the demonstration in Hyde Park, who asked me to knock off the hat of a man who was doing his best to howl down Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Steel forgetting her devotions to the sacred cause, urges that "it is time for men to put some check upon that canker of womanhood, the passion for dress" She goes on to say:—"If not the vice, it (dress) is at any rate the luxury of the female community, as tobacco and alcohol are the vices or the luxuries of the male." Hence it follows according to Mrs. Steel's logic that we ought forthwith to "license draper's shops and take toll of their earnings." The *Times*, in commenting on this curious proposal, drily observes that if we men are to complain of women in this matter of dress we should complain not so much that they take time and trouble over it as that they do not regard it enough as an art, a means of expression! That is what is called a nasty one, and considering that it is Christmas time might have been left unsaid. Another objection emanates from the Athenæum. A "male" in that club points out that if a sumptuary law were devised and enacted by women of Mrs. Steel's way of thinking "it would throw half a million or so of women and girls out of honest employment, leaving them to starve or worse. Many thousands of industrious drapers, their 'employes,' their 'employees,' and their families would be brought face to face with ruin. One more great industry would be harassed, and more capital driven out of the United Kingdom—this time no further than just across the Channel." I doubt if men in general will give Mrs. Steel much support in her crusade; certainly no Parliamentary candidate will not. The more gorgeous the gowns and the hats and the other apparel of their lady canvassers, the better will he be pleased and the more effectively will he be helped. Sad as it may seem, if there is one thing more than another liked by a mere male, whatever his politics and his station in life, it is to see a handsome woman handsomely gowned and we know all lady canvassers are handsome.

HORRESCO REFERENS.

Pity the sorrows of an anti-suffragist M. P., whose better half is a suffragist. Mr. J. Annan Bryce who, as a partner in one of the leading mercantile firms, was at one time a resident in Bombay and whose name is well-known in connection with various Indian commercial undertakings, is opposed to women being granted the Parliamentary franchise. Mrs. Bryce is a strong suffragist. At present she is in Washington as the guest of her brother-in-law, the British Ambassador, and according to telegrams from New York she has achieved wide popularity among women suffragists in the States by a declaration she has just made "J'y suis j'y reste" is her motto for the present. "In former elections" she is reported to have said, "I have helped my husband's candidacy as much as possible, but I shall remain in America until the General Election is over this year, because I cannot conscientiously help my husband, owing to his opposition to woman suffrage. My suffragist associates hoped that I would be able to win my husband to the cause, but I did not succeed, and so loyalty to our cause prevents me assisting my husband." She continues:—"He does not oppose granting women a vote on the ground of intellectual inferiority, but because he believes that women are naturally Conservative, and that if we had the ballot we would keep the Conservatives in power indefinitely. I hope that my husband will win his seat, but I feel that it would be inconsistent for me to support him while there is very little prospect of his conversion to the cause of woman suffrage, which is the one cardinal doctrine of my political faith." She naively adds:—"I have not said much about the matter since I have been here, for Mr. Bryce, my brother-in-law, is greatly opposed to woman suffrage, and he does not wish me to talk at all to the newspapers, because there is always the danger that anything said by a member of his family might be construed as an official utterance." This is a new departure of the feminist movement. Formerly it used to be, and in what in pre-democratic times were called the upper circles, still is discovered the correct thing for the wife of a politician to have the same political views as her husband. For example, more than one member of the present Government has married from Conservative families and their wives are as devoted to the Liberal cause as if they had been born in the party One of these ladies, to my own knowledge only as recently as the last election, worked very hard for a relative who was standing in the Conservative side.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

EIGHTEEN UNIONIST GAINS.

London Remaining Liberal.

PARTY POSITION AND VOTING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

The Liberal papers and speakers give most urgent final reminders that the issue of the elections is "the House of Commons versus the Lords."

The Unionists on the contrary are wholeheartedly booming Tariff Reform. They hail Mr. Chamberlain's return as the first member as a good omen and are most enthusiastic regarding his Imperial manifesto.

Oratory has been displaced in the evening papers which are filled with nominations and details of to-morrow's contests.

The Stock Exchange betting on the elections has changed from 6 to 4 against the Unionist to evens.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour have issued a joint manifesto. They declare that Tariff Reform will not increase the cost of living to the workers, that it will reduce present taxes on articles consumed by the working class, it will lessen unemployment and develop trade with Imperial dominions.

Mr. Balfour has issued a message to the country reminding people that the result of the election will affect employment, the security of our shores and the greatness of the Empire.

The *Spectator* advises Unionist free traders to vote for Tariff Reform candidates.

Two hundred cotton-masters have signed a protest against Mr. Macara assuming the right to speak on political question on behalf of the cotton trade.

The *Morning Post* states that the Lancashire cotton manufacturers, Messrs. James Nelson and Sons, announce that in event of a Free Trade victory they will transfer part of the business to America.

The following alterations in candidatures are announced :—Mr. Belcher (Labour candidate) has retired from Plymouth, Mr. Lord (Labour) from South Salford, and Mr. Chamberlayne (Unionist) from Southampton. Mr. Bellairs (Unionist) replaces Lord Brackley as candidate for West Salford, Mr. Horne (Liberal) replaces Mr. Stewart for Ipswich, and Mr. Sutton (Liberal) replaces Mr. Zimmerman for East Manchester.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

Seventy-four members, representing sixty-six constituencies, will be elected to-day. The Unionists anticipate that the chief gains will be in England. They are confident of from six to ten in London and twenty in the provinces to-day.

LATER.

The Conservatives are quoting prominently German newspapers, which are dreading a Tariff victory. The Liberals are creating a sensation with millers' contract notes showing that the price of flour will be raised if a duty is placed on wheat and also with a letter written by Lord Lansdowne hinting at a modification of Old Age Pensions on a contributory basis.

Mr. Churchill, speaking at Dundee, said that Lord Lansdowne's letter was of the gravest importance and warned the people of their danger.

The present position of the parties is eleven Unionists, one Labour member and five Nationalists, all of whom have been returned unopposed.

Unusually heavy polls are expected and the utmost animation prevails in the constituencies where there is the keenest interest in the results.

Mr. P. O'Brien (Nationalist) has been returned unopposed for Kilkenny Borough.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

The Unionists are disappointed at the London results where they have hitherto made only three gains, but they are gratified at the successes in the Midlands and the West.

Mr. Lloyd-George, speaking at Grimsby, said the Unionists had placed the seats which they had a reasonable hope of capturing in the forefront; therefore the first results were not a real indication.

The *Observer* to-day says:—If anything prevents us approaching an absolute majority it will be Lancashire where the Socialist current is vehement as a millrace. We mean to repeat the process, breaking down the majority by successive elections.

The *Sunday Times* says:—It must be admitted that the results are disappointing. The Unionists were hoping for the return of a strong majority in London and there has not been the landslide they expected. Lancashire, which is the key to the position, stands by free trade.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 15.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires:—

Seventy-five members, twelve in London and sixty-three in Provincial Boroughs, will be elected on Saturday.

Mr. Chamberlain's unopposed return leaves Birmingham with six contests, all the seats being now held by Unionists. In Manchester and Salford whose nine seats are to be contested simultaneously, all are held by Radicals except one captured at a bye-election. The other Lancashire seats to be filled on Saturday are, two at Bolton and one each at Burnley Bury and Rochdale, all now Radical. Many prophets would regard the capture of an appreciable portion of these seats as indicative of a Unionist victory. On the other hand, three Radical successes at Birmingham would undoubtedly be held as presaging a triumph for the Government.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

The numbers elected are as follows :

Unionists	43
Liberals	37
Labour	6
Nationalists	5

The Unionists have gained eighteen seats and the Liberals three.

RESULTS.

The following Unionist candidates have been returned unopposed :—

Sir W. Anson and Lord Hugh Cecil for Oxford University.

Last election result—Rt Hn J Gilbert Talbot, C unop Sir W Raycell Anson, Bt C unop.

Oxfordshire, see Banbury, Henley and Woodstock.

Mr. S. H. Butcher and Mr. J. F. P. Rawlinson for Cambridge University.

Last Election Results—S H Butcher, LL D, C 3,050 J F Peel Rawlinson, C 2,976 Rt Hon Sir J Gorst, K C, C 1,653.

Sir E. Carson and Sir J. H. Campbell for Dublin University.

Last election result—The Rt Hon. Sir E H Carson K C, C (unop), The Rt Hon J H M Campbell K. C (unop)

The following candidates have been returned unopposed:—

The Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther (Unionist) for Penrith.

Last election result—Rt Hon Jas W Lowther, C

Mr. G. W. Wolff (Unionist) for East Belfast

Last election result—Gustavus Wilhelm W Iff, C unop,

Mr. J. J. Clancy (Nationalist) for Dublin County North.

Last election result—J H Clomey N Unop

Mr. T. C. Harrington (Nationalist) for Dublin City, Harbour Division.

Last election result—T. C. Harrington, N 3,016, L J L Maken C 866

Mr. W. Field (Nationalist) for Dublin City, St. Patrick's Division.

Last election result—W Field, N unop

Mr. S. L. Gwynn (Nationalist) for Galway City.

Last election result—St Gwynn N 933, Capt Shawe Taylor N Ind 559

Mr. J. Wilson (Labour) for the Brancepeth Division of Durham.

Last election result—John Wilson, Lab unop

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

The following results have been declared to-night :—

NORTH SALFORD.

W. P. Byles, Liberal 4980
Ian Malcolm, Unionist 4123

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat

Last Election result - William Pollard Byles, L 4,915 Frederick Platt-Higgins, C 3,728

BURY.

G. Toulmin, Liberal.....4866
E. L. Hartley, Unionist.....4258

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat

Last Election result—George Toulmin, L 4,626 Reginald Jaffray Lucas, C 3,499.

MANCHESTER NORTH-WEST.

Sir G. Kemp, Liberal 5930
W Joynson-Hicks, Unionist ...5147

Liberal gain.

1900 Election Unionist seat

Bye election 24 April, 1908

Last Election result—Wm Joynson Hicks, C 5,417, Rt Hon W S Churchill, L 4,988, Dan Irving, Soc 276

SCARBOROUGH.

W. Rea, Liberal.....3011
Hon G Monckton-Arundel, Unionist 2719

No change.

1900 Election Liberal seat

Last Election result—W Russell Rea, L 3,128, C E Hunter, C 2,619

WEST SALFORD

C. W. Agnew, Liberal.....6216
Bellairs, Unionist.....5238
Purcell, Labour.....2396

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat

Last Election result—G W Agnew, L 7,329, Sir Lees Knowles, Bart, C 5,119

MANCHESTER NORTH.

Sir C. E. Schwann, Liberal.....5201
H. E. Hewell, Unionist.....3951

No change.

1900 Election Liberal seat with a majority of 26.

Last Election result—Sir C E Schwann, Bt, L 5,716 Harry Bowler C 3,262

EAST MANCHESTER.

Sutton, Labour.....6119
E. E. Robb, Unionist.....5091

Former Liberal seat.

1900 Election Unionist seat

Last Election result—Thos G Horridge, K C, L 6,403 Hon Arth J Balfour C 4,423

KING'S LYNN.

T. Gibson Bowles, Liberal.....1900
Hon. E. Cadogan, Unionist.....1638

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last Election result—Lieut Carlyon W Bellairs, R N, L 1,506, Thomas Gibson Bowles, C 1,164, Alan H Burgoyne, C 772

STAFFORD.

Sir C. E Shaw, Liberal.....2042
R. Mortimer, Unionist.....1937

No change.

1900 Election Liberal seat.

Last Election result—Sir Charles E Shaw Bt, L 1,947, S R C Bosanquet, C 1,636

STOKE UPON-TRENT.

J. Ward, Labour, ...7688
D. H. Kyd, Unionist 5697

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last Election result—John Ward, Labour, 7,660, Douglas Harry Cogbill, C 4,288

MANCHESTER SOUTH.

A. A. Haworth, Liberal 8121
Captain C. Jackson, Unionist, 5669

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last Election result—Arthur A Haworth, L 8,062 L Eaton Smith, C 3,770

STALYBRIDGE.

J. Wood, Unionist.....3736
Allan Bright, Liberal.....3679

Unionist gain.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last Election result—J F Cheetham, L 3,836, J Travis Clegg, C 3,382

LAMBETH NORTH.

Major Gastrell, Unionist.....2947
H. Myer, Liberal.....2397

Unionist gain.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last Election result—Horatio Myer, L 2,162, Major W H Gastrell, C 1,904, Dadabhai Nowoji, L 733, Frederick W Horner, C (Ind.) 108

BIRMINGHAM SOUTH.

Lord Morpeth, Unionist 6207
A. E Butler, Liberal 2947

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last Election result—Viscount Morpeth, C 5,541, John V Stevens, Lab 2,641

SALISBURY.

G. Locker-Lampson, Unionist...1803
Sir E. Tennant, Liberal 1485

Unionist gain.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last Election result—Sir E P Tennant, Bt, L 1,646, Sir Walter Palmer, Bt, C 1,605

HALIFAX (2).

J. H. Whitley, Liberal.....9504
J. Parker, Labour.....9093
J. Galbraith, Unionist 4754

No change.

1900 Election one Unionist one Liberal Seat.

Last Election result—J Parker, Lab 8,937

Bye-election 6 March 1907

ROCHESTER.

S. F. Ridley, Unionist.....2675
E. H. Lamb, Liberal.....2543

Unionist gain.

1900 Election Unionist Seat.

Last Election result—Ernest H. Lamb, L 2,967 Charles Tuff, C 2,374.

BURNLEY.

G. A. Arbuthnot, Unionist 5776
F. Maddison, Liberal 5671
H. Hyndman, Socialist.....4948

Unionist gain.

1900 Election Unionist Seat.

Last Election result—Fred Maddison, Lab 5,288, Gerald Arbuthnot, C 4,964 Hy Mayers Hyndman, S 4,932

BIRMINGHAM NORTH.

J. T. Middlemore, Unionist.....5189
J. Dawson, Liberal 958

No change.

1900 Election Unionist Seat.

Last Election result—John T Middlemore, C 5,172 J Hood, L, 1,275

SOUTH SALFORD.

H. Belloc, Liberal.....3952
C. N. Barlow, Unionist 3626

No change.

1900 Election Unionist Seat.

Last Election result—Hillaire Belloc, L 4,230, James Grimble Grooves, C 3,378

DOVER,

Rt. Hon. G. Wyndham, Unionist 3330
A. M. Bradley, Liberal.....1572

No change,

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last Election result—Rt Hon Geo Wyndham, C 3,269, R J Bryce, L 1,705

WINCHESTER.

Capt. Hon. G. Baring, Unionist...1729
G. W. Ricketts, Liberal.....1268

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last Election result—Hon Guy V Bering C 1,322 Chas Arthur McCurdy L 1,272

MANCHESTER NORTH-EAST.

J. R. Clynes, Labour.....5137
Sir W. H. Vaudrey, Unionist.....3679

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last Election result—J R Clynes, Lab 5,386, Rt Hon Sir Jas. Fergusson, Bt, C 3,954

MANCHESTER SOUTH-WEST.

H. A. Colefax, Unionist 3111
C. T. Needham, Liberal 3004
J. McLachlan, Labour 1218

Unionist gain.

1900 Election Unionist seat

Last Election result—G D Kelley Lab, 101, William Johnson Galloway, C 2,375

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

A. H. Scot, Liberal 4039
H. Whiteley, Unionist 3746
Gee, Socialist.....413

No change.

1900 Election Unionist Seat.

Last Election result—Arthur H Scott, L 4,310, Herbert Jas Whiteley, C 3,342

HASTINGS.

A. Du Cross, Unionist 4634
R. Tweedy-Smith, Liberal 3833

No change.

1900 Election Liberal Seat.

Bye election 3 March, 1908

Last Election result—Arthur P Du Cros, C 4495 Robt Vernon Harcourt, F 3,477

LINCOLN.

C. Roberts, Liberal 5402
Sir R Filmer, Unionist 3236
C. H. Seely, Unionist 2129

No change.

1900 Election Unionist Seat.

Last Election result—Charles H. Robert, L 5,110 Charles Hilton Seely, C 3,718, Henry Page Croft, C 1,163

GRAVESEND.

Sir G. Parker, Unionist 3286
S. R. Jenkins, Liberal 2612

No change.

1900 Election Unionist Seat.

Last Election result—Sir Gilbert Parker, D C C 3,102. Sir William Geary, Bt, L 1,413, James Macpherson, Lab 873

DERBY (2).

Sir T. Roe, Liberal 10343
Thomas, Labour 10189
A. E. Bock, Unionist..... 8038
A. Page, Unionist 7953

No change.

1900 Election one Liberal and one Labour Seat.

Last Election result—Richard Bell, Lab 10,361, Si Thomas Roe, L 10,239, Capt J H E Holford, C 6,421 E G Spencer-Churchill, C 6,409

BIRMINGHAM BORDESLEY.

Rt. Hon. J Collings, Unionist...9021
F. Hughes, Labour 3453

No change.

1900 Election Unionist Seat

Last Election result—Rt Hon Jesse Collings, C 7,763 J Bruce Glaisier, Lab 3,976

OXFORD.

Lord Valentia, Unionist 4917
G. Whale, Liberal.....3706

No change.

1900 Election Unionist Seat.

Last Election result—Viscount Valentia, C 3,910 George Whale, L 3810

BIRMINGHAM EDGBASTON.

Sir F. W. Lowe, Unionist 7951
J. Morgan, Liberal 2854

No change.

1900 Election Unionist Seat.

Last Election result—Sir F W Lowe 7283, Hon Lionel R Holland, L 2103

ASTON MANOR.

E. Cecil, Unionist 7369
Allen, Liberal 1922

No change.

1900 Election Unionist Seat.

Last Election Result.—Evelyn Cecil, C 7,134 John A Richardson, L 2,431.

DARLINGTON.

J. T. Lincoln, Liberal.....4815
H. Pike Pease, Unionist 4786

Liberal gain.

1900 Election Unionist Seat.

Last Election Result—Herbert Pike Pease, C 4,375 Ald H Isaac Mitchell, Lab 4,087.

BIRMINGHAM-CENTRAL.

E. Parkes, Unionist 6015
C. Brampton, Liberal 1711

No change.

1900 Election Unionist Seat.

Last Election result.—Ebenezer Parkes C 5,685 T G rosvenor Lee, L 2,074

BIRMINGHAM-EAST.

A. Steel-Maitland, Unionist ...8460
J. Stephenson, Labour 3958

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last Election result—Sir John Benjamin Stone, C 5,928 James Holmes, Lab 5,343

LAMBETH-KENNINGTON.

S. Collins, Liberal.....4246
Colonel Lucas, Unionist.....3865

No change.

1900 Election Unionist Seat.

Last Election Result Stephen Collins, S 4339 Sir Frdk. B Cook Bt, C. 2054.

DEVONPORT (2).

Sir J. Jackson, Unionist.....5658
Sir C. Kinlock Cooke, Unionist...5286
Sir J. W. Benn, Liberal.....5146
S. Lithgow, Liberal.....5140

Two Unionist gains.

1900 Election two Liberal Seats.

Last Election result—Rt Hon Sir Hudson E Kearley Bart, L 6,923, Sir J William-Benn, L 6,527, Sir John Jackson, C 5,239, F Holme Sumner, C 5080

READING.

Rufus Isaacs, Liberal.....5264
Major Renton, Unionist.....5057

No change.

1900 Election Liberal Seat.

Last Election result—Rufus Daniel Isaacs, KC, L 5,407 G Horace Johnston, C 4,710

ROCHDALE.

A Harvey, Liberal.....6809
W Boyd-Carpenter, Unionist...5381
Irving, Socialist.....1755

No change.

1900 Election Unionist Seat.

Last Election result—A G Camming Harvey, L 5,912 Col Clement M Royds, C 4,449 S G Hobson, S 2,506

CAMBRIDGE.

A. H. Paget, Unionist.....4666
S. Buchmaster, Liberal 4081

Unionist gain.

1900 Election Unionist Seat.

Last Election result—S O Buckmaster, KC, L 4,232 Almeric Hugh Paget, C 3,925.

PENRHYN AND FALMOUTH.

C. S. Goldman, Unionist.....1593
Sir J. Barker, Liberal.....1412

Unionist gain.

1900 Election Unionist Seat.

Last Election result—Sir John Barker, Bart, L 1,345 D B Hall C 1,248.

LAMBETH BRIXTON.

D. Lalziel, Unionist.....5465
J. Seaverns, Liberal.....4427

Unionist gain.

1900 Election Unionist Seat

Last Election result—J. H. Seaverns L 4,521, D. Dalziel C. 4,235.

BOLTON (2).

G. Harwood, Liberal.....12275
A. Gill, Labour.....11864
W Mattinson, Unionist.....7479
P. Ashworth, Unionist.....7326

No change,

1900 Election one Unionist and one Liberal seat.

Last Election result.—George Harwood, L 10,953, Alfred Henry Gill, Lab 10,416 Hon Geo J Goschen, C 6693.

GLOUCESTER.

H. Terrell, Unionist.....4109
Rt. Hon. Russell Rea, Liberal...3983

Unionist gain.

1900 Election Liberal seat

Last Election result—Rt Hon Russell Rea, L 3,221 Henry Terrell, K C, C 3 619

ISLINGTON EAST.

G. Radford, Liberal 5303
J. Keeves, Unionist 4674

No change,

1900 Election Unionist seat

Last Election result—George Herbert Radford, L 4,477, Sir Benj L Cohen, Bt, C 3,710

ISLINGTON SOUTH.

T. Wiles, Liberal..... 3918
D. Faber, Unionist 3187

No change.

1900 Election Unionist Seat.

Last Election result—Thomas Wiles, L 3,606, Sir Albert Kaye Rollit, C 1,991, W Hunt, C 870

NEWINGTON WALWORTH.

J. Dawes, Liberal 3509
R. Bellilios, Unionist.....3319

No change.

1900 Election Liberal Seat.

Last Election result—C J O'Donnell, L 3,187, Sir James Bailey, C 2,418

HARTLEPOOL.

Sir C. Furness, Liberal 6531
W. Gritten, Unionist 5754

No change.

1900 Election Liberal Seat.

Last Election result—Sir Christopher Furness, L unop

WOLVERHAMPTON WEST.

A. Bird, Unionist.....6382
T. Richards, Labour.....5790

Unionist gain.

1900 Election Unionist Seat.

Wolverhampton, W 12,307

Last Election result—T F Richards, Lab 5,756 Sir A Hickman Bt C 558

NEWINGTON WEST.

Captain Norton, Liberal.....4350
W. Brokes, Unionist.....3938

No change.

(1900 Election Liberal Seat).

Last Election result—Capt Cecil Wm Norton, E 4,446, R E Bellias, C 2,425

PLYMOUTH. (2)

C. Mallet, Liberal.....8091
A. Williams, Liberal.....7961
Waldorf Astor, Unionist.....7650
Sir H. Durand, Unionist.....7556

No change.

1900 Election two Unionist seats.

Last Election result—T W Dobson, L 8,021 C E Mallet, L 8914 Henry Edwd Duke K C, C 6,547 H G Smith C 6,234

WOLVERHAMPTON SOUTH.

Colonel Hickman, Unionist 4989
Sir H. Norman, Liberal 4619

Unionist gain.

1900 Election Liberl seat.

Last Election result—Sir Henry Norman L 4823 Maj Chas Hyde Villiers C 4,137

WOLVERHAMPTON EAST.

G. Thorne, Liberal 5276
L. Amery, Unionist.....4462

No change.

1900 Election Liberal Seat.

Last Election result—Geo Bennie Thorne L 4,514 L C M S Amery C 4,506

LAMBETH NORWOOD.

Sir H.M. Samuel, Unionist.....6958
Sir A. Lawrance, Liberal.....5180

No change.

1900 Election Unionist Seat.

Last Election result—Gibson S Bowles C 5,537 N W Hubbard, L 4,748

GREAT GRIMSBY.

T. Wing, Liberal 7772
Sir G. Doughty, Unionist.....7450

Liberal gain.

1900 Election Unionist Seat.

Last election result—Sir George Doughty, C 6,349, H H Haldinstein, L 4 040, Tom Proctor, Lab 2,248

MORPETH.

Rt. Hon. T. Burt, Liberal 5874
Hon. J. Ridley, Unionist.....2009

No change.

1900 Election Labour Seat.

Last Election result—Rt Hon Thomas Burt, Lab 5,518, Stuart A Coats, C 1919

WEDNESBURY.

J. Norton Griffiths, Unionist ...6636
C. Hyde, Liberal 6040

Unionist gain.

1900 Election Unionist Seat.

Last Election result—Clarendon G Hyde, L 6,150, Alfred Frederick Bird, C 5,205

ISLINGTON WEST.

Rt. Hon. T. Lough, Liberal ...3768
Sir S. Crossley, Unionist 3514

No change.

1900 Election Liberal Seat.

Last Election result—Rt Hon Thomas Lough, L 4,116, F H Medhurst, C 3,619

HAMPSTEAD.

J. Fletcher, Unionist 6228
F. Howard, Liberal 3949

No change.

1900 Election Unionist Seat.

Last Election result—Joseph S Fletcher, C 4,934, George F Rowe, L 4,461

ISLINGTON NORTH.

D. Waterlow, Liberal 5543
G. Touche, Unionist 5512

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last election result—David S Waterlow, L 5,264 Sir G C T Bartley, K C B, C 4,418

SOUTHAMPTON.

Lieut.-Col Iver Philips, Liberal...8878
Dudley Ward, Liberal 8830
C. Giles, Unionist 7841
Major Balfour, Unionist 7874

No change.

1900 Election, one Conservative and one Unionist seat.

Last election result—Lt-Col I Philipps, D S O, L 7,032, William Dudley Ward, L 6,255, Tankerville Chamberlayne, C 5,754, John Aird C 5,535, Harry Veelch, Soc 2,146

FULHAM.

W. Hayes Fisher, Unionist.....9690
Captain Hemphill, Liberal 7761

Unionist gain.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last election result—Timothy Davies, L 8,037, William Hayes Fisher, C 7,407

IPSWHICH (2).

Sir D. Goddard, Liberal.....6120
Reverend Horne, Liberal.....5958
A. Churchman, Unionist.....5690
B. Burton, Unionist.....5645

No change.

1900 Election one Liberal and one Unionist seat.

Last election result—Sir Daniel Ford Goddard, L 6,396, Felix Townshend Cobbold, L 6,290, Sir C Dalrymple, Bt C 4,591, Samuel J G Hoare, C 4,232

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

The following results were announced this morning :

DUDLEY.

A. Hooper, Liberal 8348
Major Griffith Boscawen Unionist... 8155

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat

Last election result—Arthur G. Hooper, L 8,296, Gilbert Henry Claughton, C 7,542

BATH, (2)

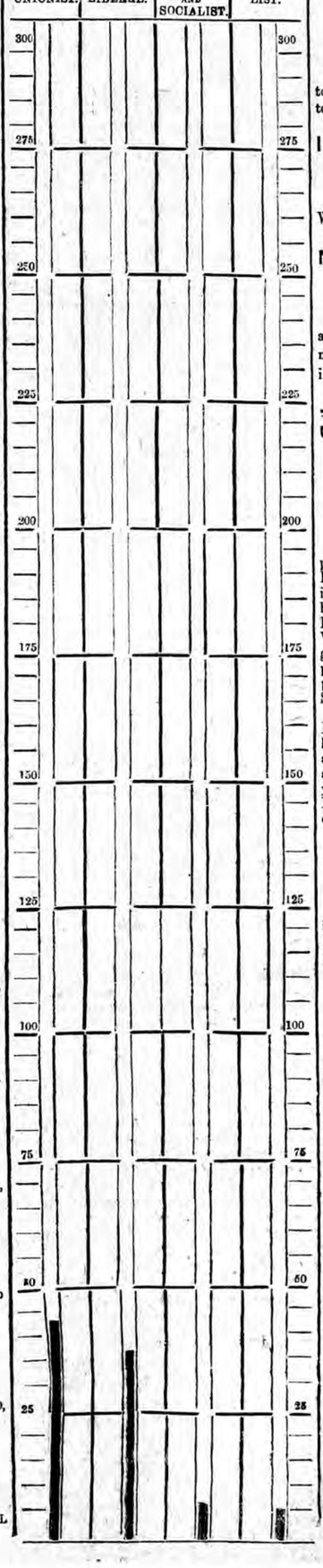
Lord Thynne, Unionist 3961
Sir C. Hunter, Unionist 3889
D. Maclean, Liberal 3771
G. P. Gooch, Liberal 3757

Two Unionist gains.

1900 two Unionist seats.

Last election result—Donald Maclean, L 4,102, George Peabody Gooch, L 4,069, Lord Alexander Thynne, C 3,123, Col Sir C W Murray, CB.,

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.



THE ARMS TRAFFIC.

France and the Gulf.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

The *Times'* correspondent in Paris states that it appears that the discussions at the Arms Traffic Conference were confined to Africa. It did not raise the subject of the extension of the prohibition and restrictions to Asia owing to the non-success of the previous direct negotiations between France and Great Britain. It is believed that the difficulty was due to the fact that French private interests engaged in the trade in arms to Muscat and the Persian Gulf were sufficiently influential to render any real French concession unacceptable to the Chamber unless it was counter-balanced by an equivalent British concession.

LORD DERBY AND COTTON CULTIVATION.

LONDON, JANUARY 15

The Earl of Derby has given thousand pounds to the British Cotton-growing Association.

THE INDIAN LOAN.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

The Indian loan to-day is slightly over par showing that the subscribers were genuine investors and that the underwriters show no anxiety to sell.

IRRIGATION IN AMERICA.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

President Taft has sent a message to Congress proposing an expenditure of a hundred million dollars on irrigation and waterways.

THE SYDNEY STRIKE.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

A telegram from Sydney states that the wharf labourers have returned to work on the Peninsular and Oriental boats.

TRIANGULAR CRICKET.

Australia Accepts South Africa.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

The Australian Board of Control has agreed to the triangular cricket scheme and has invited South Africa to send a team in December.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

At Rugby football to-day, England beat Wales by eleven points to six.

NEW LOANS TO BE ISSUED.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

The Financial papers state that several loans are impending, including a Canadian Government 3 1-2 per cent. of four millions to be issued at 99.

The new Canadian loan has been issued.

UNVEILING QUEEN VICTORIA'S PORTRAIT.

Ceremony at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 16.

Sir Arthur Lawley yesterday unveiled the portrait of Queen Victoria at the Victoria Public Hall in the presence of a large gathering. His Excellency, on arrival, was received by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishnasawamy Iyer, President, and Secretaries of the Sajuna Vilasa Sabha, Mr. Justice Krishnasawamy gave a brief history of the Sabha and explained the circumstances under which the protrait was presented to the Hall by the Sabha.

Before formally unveiling the protrait His Excellency made a short speech. He said:—"I hope this picture may keep alive in the hearts and minds of many of her subjects the thought and memory of the way in which for so many years she guided the destinies of this great Empire with marvellous courage, unfailing devotion, wisdom and love."

THE NEW COUNCILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 15.

The Provincial Legislative Council meets in Lucknow, Government House, on the 7th February Raja Shiamsing of Tajpur has been nominated member of the Provincial Council.

LAHORE MUNICIPAL RULES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 16.

The Municipal Committee of Lahore had under cosideration the question of revising the Municipal election rules. The revised draft was recently summoned to Government in which the qualifications of both voters and members were raised. This draft was published with a few amendments introduced by the local Government for public criticism. It is understood that a considerable amount of criticism has been received in reply to this publication and the local Government has returned the draft with the request that if the Municipal Committee still consider a revision of the existing rules necessary a subcommittee, of which the members need not be necessarily confined to the members of the Municipal Committee, should be appointed to reconsider the alteration proposed in the light of the criticism now recorded.

THE PANJEBHAI DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 15.

The case under Section 500 I.P.C. filed on behalf of the Panjebhai section of the Khoja community for alleged defamation against Mr. Jaffer Paddoo is now at length concluded. The complaint was filed in 1906. The defence evidence is voluminous. Judgment probably cannot be delivered earlier than some two months hence.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Arrival in Rajkot.

RECEPTION BY THE CHIEFS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, JANUARY 16.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay arrived at Rajkot the chief residency city of Kathiawar on Saturday. He was met at Wadhwan by Mr. Claude Hill, Agent to the Governor-General for Kathiawar and at Rajkot, was received in a large shamiana near the station by the principal Chiefs and British officers, including the Nawab of Junagbad, the Jam of Jamnagar, H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar. The Jam-Sahib read the following address of welcome on behalf of the Chiefs :—

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

"We, the Princes and Chiefs of the several States of Kathiawar, offer Your Excellency a most cordial and loyal welcome to this ancient and interesting Province. We hail with feelings of delight Your Excellency's visit as calculated to promote and strengthen mutual friendships and to enhance the confidence and cordiality which have always happily characterized the relations subsisting between His Majesty's representatives in this Presidency and the Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawar.

On previous similar occasions when we had the honour of meeting on this spot three of Your Excellency's immediate predecessors in your high office our welcome to them was unfortunately tinged with gloomy references to the dire calamities of famine and plague It is gratifying to us, as it is must also be to Your Excellency, that your visit to Kathiawar has synchronised with a fairly prosperous season resulting from a bounteous monsoon, though, owing to subsequent climatic conditions, the cotton crop is not likely to come up to our anticipations.

It is our good fortune that at this transition stage in the political history of India the affairs of this Presidency are being guided by a statesman of your mature experience, whose sound and sympathetic policy, lofty conceptions of duty, and strenuous, fruitful work, conducted under a combination of grievous domestic calamities, have won the warmest admiration both of the Ruling Princes and of the people of all classes in this Presidency.

Since the last occasion when we had the privilege of assembling here to welcome the representative of the Crown, events have moved fast and momentous changes have taken place in the political situation in India. The liberalizing forces, which the governance of this great Dependency by a mighty free nation has set in motion, have, along with the great and lasting benefits following in its wake, also allowed unrestricted scope to political agitation which, unhappily has culminated in some parts of the country in anarchical crime. When the political assassin first made his loathsome appearance in the capital of the Deccan during Lord Sandhurst's regime, we raised our united voice on this spot in condemnation of the dastardly outrage on the innocent lives of two British Officers, and we now feel that we must not let this opportunity pass without expressing collectively, with all the emphasis and earnestness at our command, our profound detestation and abhorrence of the propaganda of sedition, which it is to be deplored, has led to a wicked attempt on the life of His Excellency the Viceroy, at whose providential escape we rejoice, and to another foul crime at Nasik, resulting in the tragic end of the promising career of one of the ablest and most estimable members of the Indian Civil Service.

The infection of disaffection, we are happy to say, has been successfully kept out of the Kathiawar States and the loyalty of ourselves and of our subjects to the Throne rests as ever on the most solid foundations. We firmly believe that our destinies are lastingly intertwined with those of the British Power, under whose ægis our States are prospering and steadily advancing in the path of peaceful progress.

The unwholesome rivalries and strife of pre-British times have given place to a spirit of healthy emulation in administrative advancement in this Province. Your Excellency will see in the course of your tour that the face of the peninsula is being covered with a net work of railways and canals which have been adding in an increasing measure to its wealth and resources. Industries and trade are being stimulated and developed and factories are springing up in increasing numbers. Education has been keeping pace with the march of intellectual advancement in British India. The administration of justice on British principles has diminished serious crime and subdued the spirit of outlawry, for which Kathiawar was noted in the past. The Rajkumar College and other central institutions at Rajkot have been refilling their functions in a manner worthy of praise. Our relations with Your Excellency's capable and sympathetic Agent and other Political Officers leave nothing to be desired.

Your Excellency, those of us who are proprietors of railway lines may be permitted to allude briefly to the important question of the management of railways in Kathiawar. We wish to convey our sincere thanks and appreciation to Government for their attitude in not forcing us into uneconomic coalitions, and hope that in any scheme of independent management that may commend itself to the approval of Government, the Chiefs will not be subjected to more stringent disabilities than are imposed upon private railway companies.

Before concluding, we beg to express our deep gratification at the bestowal, during Your Excellency's regime, of the high distinction of G. C. S. I. on His Highness Sir Rasul Khanji, Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, the title of Maharaja on His Highness Sir Bhavsinhji of Bhavnagar and the honour of K. C. S. I. on His Highness Sir Ajitsinhji, Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra. We venture to regard these marks of Imperial favour as bespeaking a gracious recognition of the devoted loyalty of the Kathiawar Chiefs to the Person and Throne of His Majesty the King-Emperor, and of the good work which is in progress in Kathiawar.

We hope that Your Excellency will have an enjoyable time during your tour in this Province and will carry back with you pleasant memories."

His Excellency briefly replying said that the recent foul crimes might well discourage all who were devoting their lives to promoting the progress of the Indian peoples. However they would go straight on undeterred and undaunted. He promised to speak on local matters at the Durbar. Later His Excellency proceeded to the Residency, the Chiefs' officials and Troops joining in a long and brilliant procession, twenty-four Chiefs being present.

ASSAULT ON A MILL MASTER.

Serious Affray in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 15.

The Central Jute Mill at Ghussery in Howrah was, on Thursday afternoon, the scene of a serious strike preceded by an assault upon Mr. A. Crossgrave, who is in charge of the Weaving Department of the Mill. Mr. Crossgrave had put a new man to work at a loom. This man on Thursday morning found another in his place and the latter, refusing to withdraw, a quarrel ensued and Mr. Crossgrave decided in favour of the new man. At this the other man snatched up a shuttle and dealt Mr. Crossgrave a severe blow cutting open one side of his face. Another weaver, said to be his brother, joined the assailant. Mr. Crossgrave, who sustained other bodily injuries besides having a tooth knocked out, was removed to hospital and the two men were dismissed. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon all the men in the Weaving Department, about 600 in number, went on strike and refused to rejoin work until the two dismissed hands were reinstated unconditionally This the mill authorities declined to do and the mill had to suspend work. A charge under Section 325 I P C has been entered against Mr. Crossgrave's assailants who will shortly be arrested and placed on trial. The Superintendent of Police visited the mill and arrangements have been made to prevent the possibility of a breach of the peace. Up till early this morning no disturbance occurred.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Proposed Abolition of the Matriculation Examination.

A MEETING of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held on Saturday afternoon in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor, presiding. The attendance of Fellows was one of the largest ever seen at the meetings of the Senate. The most important among the questions which are before the Senate are whether the Matriculation Examination should be retained as a University examination or, as proposed by the Government, should be handed over to the Colleges; and whether the Previous Examination should be retained or as suggested in the Government letter, should be exchanged for College examinations to test progress during the first year at the College. The Senate appointed a Committee to consider the Government proposals and report to the Senate. The Committee in their report to the Senate recommended the retention of both these examinations as University examinations. The Committee consisted of sixteen members. The report was signed by six members, while the joint minute of dissent was signed by seven, a greater number than the signatories to the report. The report was signed by the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan; the Rev. Father Dreckmann, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Dr. N. F. Surveyor and Mr. Jamsedji A. Dalal. The signatories to the joint minute of dissent were Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp, Mr. A. L. Covernton, Dr. Harold H. Mann, Mr. R. P. Pranjpye, Mr. V. K. Rajvade and Major A. Street.

THE LATE MR. JACKSON.

The proceedings commenced with a neat little speech by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan heartily congratulating Sir Narayen Chandavarkar on the distinguished honour recently conferred upon him by the Government. In response Sir Narayen Chandavarkar thanked Dr. Mackichan and the Senate for the kind words said about him. The Vice-Chancellor next said that the University had sustained a serious loss in the deplorable death of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, a most valued member of the Senate. The loss was great and irreparable, especially when the number of antiquarian scholars was exceedingly small. The only consolation was that time could not take away from them the flower of his soul. With the permission of the Senate he would record their deep sense of regret at the death of Mr. Jackson.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

Major Street moved that as recommended by the Syndicate, the figures and word "1909, 1910 or 1911" be subsituted for "1909 or 1910" in the N. B. to the Regulations regarding the First Examination in Medicine adopted by the Senate at their meeting, held on the 5th November 1909. In the N. B. it was stated: "This Examination will be held for the last time in April 1911. Students who appear and fail at the First Examination in Medicine in 1909 or 1910, shall, on passing the Previous Examination in Arts, be entitled to appear at the First or the Preliminary Scientific Examination for the M.B.B.S. Degree without any further attendance at a medical course."

Major Street said that the omission of the word "1911" was only a clerical error.

The motion was carried.

On the motion of Dr. Harold Mann it was resolved to substitute the following for special Regulation No. 2 (Page 136 of the Calendar for 1909-10):

"2 Candidates who have passed the First Examination in Agriculture under the old system shall appear for the Second Examination under the new system and shall be required to pass also in Zoology, Mensuration and the portion of the first year's Examination in Agriculture relating to the origin of Agricultural Land, and the recognition of minerals, and of rocks and soils of the Bombay Presidency. V. Zoology—One Paper and one Practical. VI (1). Mensuration—One Paper.

I. Agriculture—Origin of Agricultural Land, and recognition of minerals, and of rocks and soils of the Bombay Presidency.—One Paper and One Practical." (ii) That the word "Geology" in line 3 of Special Regulation No. 3. and line 4 of the same Regulation, be deleted.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta moved: I. That the letter of Government and the Report of the Committee be recorded. II. That the Senate agrees with the conclusion of the Committee set forth in paragraph 5 of the Report regarding the abolition of the Marticulation Examination. III. That the Senate approves of the recommendation of the Committee contained in the 8th paragraph of the Report for the improvement of the course for the Marticulation Examination and requests the Syndicate to take early steps to obtain thereon opinions of High Schools and Colleges and the Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering and to place them before the Senate with their own recommendations. IV. That the Senate agree with the conclusions of the Committee contained in the 6th, 7th and 9th paragraphs of the Report that the Previous Examination should be retained and that it should be held in September. V. That the Senate agrees with the conclusions of the Committee contained in the 12th and 16th paragraphs of the Report as to the Intermediate Arts Course and the Intermediate Science Course. VI. That the Senate agrees with the conclusion of the Committee contained in paragraph 17 of the Report. VII. That the Senate agrees with the conclusions of the Committee contained in paragraphs 19—23 regarding the B. A. and B. Sc. Course. VIII. That the Senate agrees with the recommendation of the Committee in paragraph 24 for awarding Honours degrees in the B. A. and B. Sc. Examinations. IX. That the Senate agrees with the recommendation of the Committee contained in paragraph 26 of the Report and in the institution of M. Sc., degree. X. That the Senate agrees with the opinion of the Committee that the age limit of 16 for the Matriculation Examination should not be increased. XI. That, in reference to paragraph 12 of the letter of Government, the Senate requests the Syndicate to frame and submit to the Senate Regulations for carrying out the changes in the Science Courses proposed in the Report.

Sir Pherozeshah in moving the proposition said that a curious position had been created by the fact that while the main report was signed by six members of the Committee, there was the joint minute of dissent signed by seven. It was surprising that these seven should have chosen to come before the Senate as dissentors. It was an amazing conundrum that had been set them by the dissentors and he thought the Senate should call for an explanation from the signatories to the joint minute of dissent. He would content himself with saying that Lars Porsena of Elusium—if his friend Dr. Mann would allow him to speak of him under a Latin or an Etruscan name—swore the big oath that the minority of the Committee, though defeated on every point should masquerade before the Senate and the public as the majority. Like the Wandering Jew, his friend Dr. Mann wandered here and there, capturing one vote here and one vote there and ultimately got up the joint minute of dissent. But the most surprising capture was Major Street, who, however being a man of firm and study convitions, would not sign the Report without making a minute of dissent to the joint minute dissant. Coming to the letter from the Government, Sir Pherozshah said that the letter seemed to be addressed under a complete and palpable misunderstanding. The Government in their letter stated that the proposals which they laid before them were in reply to the request contained in the Senate's letter of the 8th August last. If the Senate would read the letter of the 8th August referred to they would find that the Government were under a complete misunderstanding. The Senate did not say they asked for assistance from the Government. The assistance they sought was the assistance of a gentleman, whose attainments and qualifications were of such a character as would enable the Committee in determining the Science Course. The assistance sought was not of the Governor but of the Chancellor. The Government were entirely mistaken when they said that they had brought the proposals in response to the request of the Senate. It was a very serious misunderstanding on which the Government letter was based. This direct interference of the Government in the working of the Senate was unfortunate and undesirable, and was as unwise as it was impolitic. Even formerly when the Senate possessed a different constitution, it was thought most desirable that it should be allowed to work out its destiny in the method it thought best. Sir Alexander Grant, who was a former Principal of a Government College and who only retired from that post on his gaining the much-coveted position of Principal of the Edinburgh College, directly told Sir Bartle Frere, the then Governor of Bombay, that it would be most impolitic on the part of the Government to interfere in the work of the Senate after it had once been formed and Sir Bartle Frere accepted the advice in the spirit in which it was given, and the Senate was allowed to work out its destiny. If thus it was considered necessary that the Government should not interfere with the working of the Senate at the time when the constitution of the latter was so different, it was more so now when the working portion of the Senate consisted of a large number of nominated members. The Government has the power to nominate eighty members. They had at their disposal the advice of the best educational authorities in the Presidency and if they wished for a change in the curricula of the different examinations, they could have directed those officers who were members of the Senate to bring proposals to that effect. Again the Government had the legal power of check in the final sanction. They could if they wished to disallow anything passed by the Senate. And yet instead of adopting either of these courses, the Government chose to directly interfere in the work of the Senate. It was greatly to be deplored that the Government should have thought it right to come before the Senate, not with proposals of a general character, but with proposals affecting the syllabus and curricula of the examinations. He thought every fellow must to a certain extent feel that it would have been far wiser in the interests of the integrity and independence of the Senate if instead of directly interfering in the working of that body, the Government had allowed their educational advisers to lay proposals before them in their capacity as fellows of the University.

"AN EXTRAORDINARY DOCUMENT."

He would now come up to the extraordinary document, the minute of dissent. He did not want to make any reflections on any of the fellows who has signed it, but he asked if the position in which the Government placed fellows might not be responsible for it. He would draw the attention of members of the Senate that every one of the conclusions in the report of the Committee was arrived at by a majority of that body, and that the recommendation made in the joint minute of dissent were rejected in the Committee. He thought the dissentors has not treated their Colleges with fairness.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

The first proposal which the Committee discussed was that of abolishing the Matriculation Examination as a University Examination. The question was discussed and considered from all points of view, and it was finally decided to retain it by a majority of 11 against 4. Among the eleven were the vice-Chancellor and the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp themselves. In passing that proposition, the Committee added that the course for the Matriculation Examination needed revision and also recommended the appointment of a Committee for drawing up a revised course. This showed that the Committee were perfectly aware of the necessity of revising the course. Again at a subsequent meeting of the Committee it was resolved that the resolution in favour of the retention of the examination as a University examination be adhered to. The dissentors in their joint minute had made three suggestions. Did they ever put these suggestions before the Committee? The Committee might have accepted the suggestions or thrown them out, but the dissentors should in fairness to their colleagues have brought them before the Committee. Dr. Harold Mann had acted like the man who ran to the Cave of Adulum and carried away with him all the discontented, the lame and the blind. (Laughter). Though defeated, Dr. Mann started a new thing. He collected all those who like him had been defeated and made a nice cave to shelter them from, he would say, their own way of looking at things. The Matriculation Examination was extremely important to the organisation of higher education. The speaker could not describe the surprise which he felt when he noticed that the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp had come forward with a motion to do away with the Matriculation Examination as a University Examination. He could not believe his eyes when he read the name of Mr. Sharp. He was surprised and he regretted to see his name there. For the Director of Public Instruction was not a man who should waver with every turn of the mind. The questions which the Committee had discussed and which were now before the Senate we were not such as could one day be decided one way and another way some other day. He confessed he spoke with some amount of bitterness because he has better hopes of the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, a level headed educationist, who brought to bear upon the deliberations of the Senate an amount of ability possessed by but few.

THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

As to the question of the Previous Examination there was greater difference than with regard to the Matriculation. Still it was resolved by a majority of nine against four to retain the Previous Examination instead of exchanging it for College Examinations to test progress. He charged Mr. Sharp with having misled the Committee. It was on Mr. Sharp's motion that the Committee unanimously resolved to hold the examination in the month of September. The speaker voted for the proposition, because it was moved by an educationist of Mr. Sharp's wide experience; and yet in the joint minute of dissent they found Mr. Sharp throwing this examination overboard. The proposal regarding the Intermediate Arts course was carried by eleven to four. The speaker did not meddle with the question of the Science curriculum. The men versed in Science differed from one another and wrangled over combinations of the subjects. These men were all right when discussing the Science course, but as they knew they were apt to go off when deliberating over their subjects. Then as to the retention of Science in the B. A. course, the decision was arrived at after a most careful consideration.

GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY.

Sir Pherozeshah proceeded to say that the question of ancient Greek and Roman history was keenly discussed in the Committee. Some though they voted for it were against a compulsory study of it, recommending some Science subject instead. The Committee ultimately came to the conclusion to retain it in the previous course. Mr. Dastoor had in his minute of dissent vehemently asked where was the logic of sandwiching ancient history between the courses of English and Indian histories at the Matriculation and the B. A. Examinations with a year's intermission of historical study at the Intermediate. But Mr. Dastoor was not capable of taking a view from point of view of others. Mr. Dastoor had asked why ancient Greek and Roman history should be retained in the previous course. It should be retained because all their studies in English, French or any other language required from them at least an elementary knowledge of ancient history. As to the question of ancient Indian history, the speaker said he was as strong a Swadeshi believer as Mr. Dastoor himself; but as every scholar knew it was not possible to teach ancient Indian history in the same manner as Greek or Roman history, where were the books and materials available for a proper study of ancient Indian history? He would go in for ancient Indian history, but owing to the absence of materials for a proper study of it, he would prefer ancient Greek and Roman history. He would now leave the deliberations of the Committee and the extraordinary minute of the dissenters, who in the Committee voted in quite a different manner from what they had proposed in the minute. The Committee did not discuss any single question solely on its own merit, but in connection with the whole scheme. The Government proposals were of a detailed character, though the reasons given in the letter were by no means copious. The Government in their letter has stated the basis of this curriculum found acceptance half a century ago. It has subsequently received successive accretions as fresh demands arose, and revision as regards the B. A. degree took place about twenty years ago; but, viewed as a whole, the general result presents the appearance of patchwork, illogical in many respects, and plainly inadequate to meet the demands of the present day. The Governor in Council does not propose to offer detailed criticisms, which the most cursory study of the University syllabus will suggest. It suffices to point out that there are too many examinations and too many subjects in certain cases, that there is no proper division into well ordered courses and no rational continuity of study, and that consequently, there is a marked want of thoroughness. It naturally follows that the results of higher education in the Presidency have been disappointing. A high standard of excellence is rarely attained either on the Arts or on the Science side, and with too few exceptions, the University has not produced graduates, who have evinced capacity for original work in the various branches of knowledge. The quest of marks contrasted with the pursuit of knowledge is not peculiar to India; but a University curriculum should be so framed as to discourage the former. Now this history of the present curriculum was not fully given. It had been stated that the present course was settled half a century ago. Now this was not correct. Only a few years ago all India was stirred at the attempt at wholesale revision of he course. Had they forgotten the Universities Commission taking opinions from all parts of the country and embodying them in their report? Did they not find in that report every point considered in connection not only with Bombay but the whole of India? With many of the conclusions arrived at by the Commission, he disagreed. But there was one recommendation made by the Commission to which he would draw the attention of the Senate. The Commission after a careful consideration of the whole question stated that the need of the Matriculation Examination as a University Examination was justified and added that the suggestion to abolish it was quite unpracticable. He asked the Senate to ponder over this carefully considered opinion of the Universities Commission. Did any college in the Presidency give guarantee of that sort of education which, the Commission declared, must be demanded before doing away with this examination? How many professors were there who could give that sort of education? In Germany they came across professors who could do so, but it was because in that country teaching had been made into a profession which carried with it dignities and emoluments. Learned men talked any amount of variations; and so the Senate as demanded by the University Commission, must also demanded uniformity of examinations even before allowing the colleges to matriculate students. The Universities' Act provided that each Senate should set itself to revising its curriculum and stated that if it did not do so, the Government would put its own curriculum instead. The Bombay Senate appointed a Committee, which made a report. But nobody ever dreamt of recommending an abolition of the Matriculation Examination. This Committee, however, recommended the abolition of the Previous. Mr. Sharp agreed with the recommendations of the Committee except where it was recommended to drop the Previous, and emphatically stood out for it. It was Mr. Sharp who ultimately brought the Senate to retain that examination. Again the Government had the legal power to reject or modify the proposals of that Committee, but they did nothing of the sort.

THE AGE LIMIT.

Coming to the question of an age limit for the Matriculation, Sir Pherozeshah stated that he was in favour of the limit being fixed at 16. The general public were in favour of the limit being fixed at 15; yet he never hesitated. The public feeling might be one way or the other, but when it was a question which was for the benefit of higher education, he did not hesitate to vote in favour of the limit being raised to 16. The Government in their letter had called the present curriculum a patch-work. But if the Government looked at it from the point of view of those who built up the present structure, they would find that the description did not fit the work.

Sir Pherozeshah had not finished speaking when the Senate adjourned to Saturday next at 4-30 p.m.

Before the adjournment, the Vice-Chancellor appealed to the members of the Senate to be present at the discussions in still greater numbers, as the questions before their Senate were of a momentous character.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 15.

A decisive action has commenced with regard to the Victoria Memorial. Sir William Emerson has expressed his belief in the stability of the foundation. He met the trustees in conference yesterday. Six or seven tenders sent in by leading firms will be submitted to Sir William during the ensuing week and when a builder has been finally selected the erection of the superior structure will start with the least possible delay.

VICEREGAL ENGAGEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 15.

The following are the revised dates of the engagements at Government House:—Dinner parties on the 28th January, 14th and 15th February.; purdah party, February 2nd; dance Feb. 28th.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Minto proceeded to Barrackpore to-day for the week end.

WESLEYANS IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 15.

The Financial Session of the Wesleyan Madras District Synod was held yesterday and representasives were present from the various centres. The Rev. C. H. Monaham presided and reports were considered of the financial condition of the different circuits. The District extension fund was discussed, in course of which the importance of evangelistic work was emphasised.

THE MADRAS COTTON MILL INDUSTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 15.

A meeting of the Agents of Cotton Mills in Madras and the mofussil was held this afternoon when Mr. Arno Schmidt, Secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, Manchester, delivered an address explaining the objects of the Federation. The Government have directed a redraft of the Madras Irrigation Bill to be submitted for opinion to the High Court, the Board of the Revenue, Advocate General and other officials. Replies are to be sent in by 31st March when the subject of the revised bill will again be taken into consideration.

POLICE OFFENCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 15.

At the Gorakhpur Sessions, Zehibali, a constable, and his accomplice, Rahmat, have been sentenced to death for murdering a woman for her jewels, with whom he had illicit connection. Chedilal, the Sub-Inspector and Kashinath, the constable, have in the same district been sentenced to one year and six months' imprisonment respectively for extortion.

MUNICIPAL WORK IN EAST BENGAL.

Satisfactory Progress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JANUARY 16.

A resolution has been issued on the working of Municipalities in the new province and in spite of public apathy due to partition, all round progress is recorded. Sir Lancelot Hare notices with satisfaction the great improvement which has been made in water supplies in urban areas and one of the crying needs of the province is being thus gradually removed. Several important water work schemes are also pending before Government.

PARSI VISITORS TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 15.

Two distinguished Parsis are due in Calcutta to-day from Bombay, Mr. Ratan Tata and Sir Jamsedjee Jejeebhoy. They will stay at the Grand Hotel.

MR. D.H.W. RITCHIE, of the firm of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., has been elected a Municipal Commissioner to represent the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Corporation of Calcutta in the place of Mr. Shirley Treamerne resigned.

THE NASIK MURDER CASE.

Arrest of Two More Brahmins.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, JANUARY 15.

Further proceedings were held to-day in the Nasik murder case before Mr. Alexander Montgomerie, I.C.S., First Class Magistrate, and thirteen witnesses were examined. The evidence was mainly directed to showing the conspiracy in the murder, of the six individuals who have been sent up for trial along with Kanhare. Further hearing was postponed till Wednesday the 19th instant.

POONA, JANUARY 16.

Two young Brahmins have been arrested here by Inspector Kumte, of the Criminal Investigation Branch, Domodhar Chitamber and Waman Palundry, both are alleged to have a hand in the conspiracy attached to the Nasik tragedy. They have been taken to Nasik under escort. In the former's house an old fashioned sword and shield were found. The Police are confident that by the arrests of these two men they have convincing evidence of another conspiracy outside the Nasik tragedy.

LAHORE, JANUARY 14.

A meeting of the loyal Musalmans Association, Rawalpindi, was held to express abhorrence and indignation and sorrow at the foul and dastardly crime of destroying human life by bomb and to ask Government to adopt repressive measures in punishing these crimes, so that anarchism and sedition might be rooted out of India. The Association has been in existence over a year and members are required to sign a declaration or pledge with the following among other conditions; (1) In the presence of God I solemnly declare that I shall always obey Government and be sincerely loyal to it; (2) that those who are seditious and disloyal, those who break the peace of the country and those who kill innocent officers of Government, are enemies of the country and contemptible beings. I shall look upon them with contempt and hatred; (3) that I shall not only with my word of mouth but with acts and deeds be always ready to obey Government and prove my loyalty in serving it and if I get any information regarding disloyal persons of those endangering the peace of the country, I shall immediately communicate it to the officers of Government.

A meeting of the members of the 'Samastha Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhu Samajonatti Samaj was held in the Hall of the Samaj at Dadar, on Friday under the presidentship of Mr. Sitaram Vithal Karinck, Vakil of Alibag, to express their deepest regret and abhorrence at the dastardly murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., the late Collector of Nasik.

Mr. Atmaram Ganpatrao Gupte, who acted as Personal Assistant to Mr. Jackson when the latter was officiating as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari in 1907, in opening the proceedings of the meeting said that Mr. Jackson was a very kind hearted and sympathetic officer who could be easily approached and who tried to please every one as far as possible. In short he was considered as a saint and it is admitted by all who came into contact with him that his untimely death has deprived the people of this Presidency of their best friend and sympathiser, although the loss is now irreparable it behoves the leading members of every community to openly condemn in as strong terms as possible such outrages and to look at those who incite or take part in them with abhorrence, otherwise silence in this matter may be construed by the perpetrators of such wicked acts as an indirect approval by the people of their evil deeds. The newspapers, too, may help to give wide publicity to resolutions passed by each community condemning such acts. In this way Mr. Gupte said that the anarchism may be nipped in the bud. As for the Kayastha Prabhu community itself, the history abounds in instances of their thorough loyalty to Government they served. With a view, however, to maintain this reputation it is incumbent on the responsible head of every family that he should see that the boys do not keep bad company and acquire dangerous habits and thus bring discredit on their loyal parents and forefathers. To make this matter an easy task Mr. Gupte reminded the members of this Samaj of the suggestion placed before them on the occasion of the last birthday ceremony of His Majesty the King-Emperor, Edward VII, to start a boarding and a lodging house at Dadar, specially for the High School and College students of the Kayastha Prabhu community so that they may be kept under efficient control of the prominent members of the Samaj residing at Dadar. Mr. Gupte then moved the meeting to adopt the following resolution:—

"That the Samastha Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhu Samajonatti Samaj expresses its deepest regret at the dastardly murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I. C. S., late Collector of Nasik, and looks with abhorrence at those who incite such murders." The proposition was seconded by Mr. Sachhitanand Raghunath Chitre of Bhor who condemned very strongly this outrage and applauded Rao Bahadur V. N. Khopker (Kayastha Prabhu by caste) for his valour in catching hold of Mr. Jackson's murderer. The President spoke in suitable terms and the resolution was then unanimously adopted.

The proceedings came to a close after a vote of thanks to the President had been passed.

SERIOUS ALLEGATION AGAINST NATIVE STATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 15.

The Karachi "Argus", a new paper published here, in connection with the arms prohibition in India, directs attention to the alleged general practice of Native States throughout India in rendering inaccurate periodical returns to Government of the true amount of warlike material in their possession. In an important Independent State of Northern India, stated to be at the moment a most convenient refuge for anarchist conspirators from British India the returns of arms ammunition and explosives are alleged to have been made at one twentieth only of the actual reality. The same paper also utters a warning against the spread of sedition amongt sepoys of the Native Army and amongst sepoys and officers alike of the Imperial Service Troops by the Agency of English speaking Babus acting as Regimental clerks and writers, interpreters,

LAND REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Mr. Dossabhoy Limjibhoy Megusi and other cultivators of Chikhlee Taluka, who had lately forwarded a memorial to the Collector of Surat on the 12th July last, in regard to the issue of incomplete receipts for land assessment have received the following answer:—

Camp Ranvel, 12-1-1910.

Memo.

In reply to their petition July 1909, dated 12 the and reminder, dated the 28 December, 1909 Mr. Dossabhai Limjibhai and others are informed that the new receipts are just as valid as the old, and if they desire to know what lands are in their possession they can inspect the village papers, and they can take free copies of the Records of Rights. The new system secures that every body who pays land revenue gets a receipt at once, and if ever he is in doubt as to what he has paid or whether his co-sharers have paid, he can always as certain on application to the Talatis.

It will not be long before every land-holder will be given a "Dakhla" showing what land is actually in his possession and for which he pays revenue. Under the old system the Receipt book only showed details of the land once in five years and it showed in the 'khata' book very often land which was not in the 'khatedar's' occupation and for which he was not responsible. All real rights in the land are preserved by the new system which has received the approval of Government after careful considerstion.

(Sd F. ANDERSON
Collector, Surat.

THE LAHORE SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 15.

In the Lahore Sedition cases the accused Lal Chand, tried for publishing a book on Government Service, stated he did not wish to cross-examine the Government translator nor did he like to put in any defence. He prayed the Court to destroy all the copies of the book he had published and to discharge him after he had apologised. The Court recorded the statement of the accused.

The Accused Lalchand and Kishen Singh, tried jointly, filed a list of defence witnesses from outside the Punjab. The Government Advocate, Mr. Petman, objected to some of the questions written out by the accused for the examination of witnesses who are to be examined by commission. Counsel objected to questions 9 and 11 put to Dr, Rash Behari Ghose. He said individual opinion could not be relevant and that there are moderates and extremists and all sorts of men in this country. The Court struck out question 9 and the wording of question 11 was changed. Counsel objected to question 13 put to Mr. Gokhale. which was altered, Counsel objected to a question about the opinion of Sir George Clarke and about Servants of the India Society Library. This was allowed after a verbal alteration. Sheikh Gulam Qadir Fasih examined by the accused Lal Chand said that he translated the "Mysteries of the Court of London" into Urdu and sold it for six or seven years in 1899. He was warned by the Local Government through the Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot. All the copies of the book he had were confiscated about two years ago. Narayan Das another publisher of Sialkot who published Mr Hyndman's speech was ordered to make over all copies to Government.

LEGAL TOUTING IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 15.

The Rangoon Bar Association has addressed the Chief Court, on the question of touting which has been going on for a considerable time. The Association is of opinion that unless some preventive measures are adopted to stamp out the evil the prestige of the legal profession will be seriously damaged. The most common and degrading form of touting consists in obtaining work from disreputable persons in consideration for a certain percentage of fees paid by the parties. Under the old section of the Legal Practitioners Act adequate punishment of six months' imprisonment and 500 rupees fine is provided, but in the present Act the only punishment is provided in the form of a proclamation prohibiting the touts from entering the precincts of the Court. The Judges are requested to take steps to obtain legislation penalizing touting. Amongst other remedies it is suggested to put some restrictions on the admission of members and permit stricter supervising over the professional conduct of members. It is also prayed that a disciplinary Committee be formed to enquire into and deal with questions of professional misconduct. Cases which the Association is unable to control should be reported to the Judges to be dealt with under the Legal Practitioners Act.

THE "BENGALEE" LIBEL SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 15.

The "Bengalee" libel suit was again heard yesterday by the Chief Magistrate. The Complainant Mr. N. Mitter was further cross-examined as regards his practice at Midnapur and the fees he received. Witness said he appeared in four cases mostly criminal and got about Rs. 200.

He did not remember the names of the parties nor kept any notes of them.

After some fureher questions the case was adjourned.

RENEWAL OF INDIAN RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 16.

It is understood that the new contract for the working of the South Indian Railway which was recently foreshadowed by Sir Henry Kimber is now under discussion between the India Office and the Home Board. In the case of the Indian Midland, the position is somewhat different as the stock holders of that Company refused the terms for a renewal that were offered to them. In the event of no agreement, therefore, being come to in the interval, other arrangements will have to be made with effect from next year, but whether this will be done by transferring the contract to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway which already works this line or otherwise is not known.

SUKKUR SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 15.

The Sukkur Sedition case under section 124 A, Crowovs. Virumal Chetumal and others closed at Sukkur to-day. Judgment will be delivered on Thursday next.

BRITISH RULE A SETTLED FACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 16.

At Arrah Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha was presented with an address of congratulation on his election to the Supreme Legislative Council. Mr. Syed Ali Imam made a notable speech for bringing about friendly relations between the Hindus and the Mahomedans of Behar. The Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, replying, said that the British Rule in India being an accepted and settled fact for a long time to come, anything done to disturb its foundations would retard the country's progress.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 15.

For the purposes of the rules in Army Regulations India Vol. I and in the Civil service Regulations relating to the admissibility to reemployed pensioners on pension in addition to pay the Government of India have ruled (1) that the term "Military Appointment" means an appointment the pay of which is debited to the Military estimates unless such appointment has been or may hereafter be specifically exempted from the withdrawal of pension when held by a pensioner and (2) that the term "Civil employment" means an appointment the pay of which is debited to the Civil estimates.

The Government of India have sanctioned the raising of the price at which horses may be supplied to the Sergeant Instructors of the Behar Light Horse froem Rs. 300 to Rs. 35.0

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, DEC. 31, PARIS, JAN. 1.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Court.—The King and Queen and Princess Victoria and the Prince and Princess of Wales spent Christmas at Sandringham. His Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Sandringham house party were out pheasant shooting on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Canals and Waterways.—The fourth and final report of the Royal Commission on Canals and Waterways so far as it relates to Great Britain recommends the unification, reconstruction, and improvement of the more important canal systems, the total cost of which is estimated at £17,533,910.

Christmas.—Christmas Day was, as usual, observed in London as a holiday. The services in the various places of worship were largely attended. On Boxing Day the weather was not at all favourable and the attendance at museums and art galleries was large. The traffic on the railways was unusually heavy.

Gladstone Centenary.—The 100th anniversary of the birth of Mr. Gladstone was celebrated on Wednesday in London and in several places abroad.

Ireland.—As a result of the recent heavy snowfall the river Shannon has been swollen to an unusual degree, and low-lying lands in its basin have been flooded for miles. Potatoes in pits and hay in stacks have been swept away and large numbers of live stock have been drowned.

Mr. Balfour.—Mr. Balfour has recovered from his indisposition and no further bulletins will be issued.

Pauperism in London—The number of paupers in London is lower by 4,517 than it was last Christmas. Outdoor relief has been declining during the greater part of the year and the number of indoor paupers has also fallen during the past few weeks.

The Army.—Our Military Correspondent draws attention to rumours of further reductions in the Army, and says it is not possible to attach the slightest weight to them. There is not only no question of reduction, but there is no reasonable assurance that the necessary money will be found to complete the few remaining deficiencies in the Field Army.

The General Election.—The writs for the General Election will issue from the Crown Office on January 10. It is stated that the first polls will take place on January 15.—The total number of electors on the register to the United Kingdom for 1910 is 7,705,717, an increase of 90,279 on the number in the present year. England and Wales have 6,221,722 electors. Scotland has 785,208 and Ireland 698,787. Mr. Churchill has issued his address to the electors of Dundee.—Mr. Chamberlain has issued his address to the electors of West Birmingham.

Wills.—Miss Mary Higgens, of Bromley, Kent, has left the residue of her estate, amounting to over £12,000, to Girton College, Cambridge, for the foundation of scholarships of the annual value of £40 each, to be known as the "Higgens" Scholarships.—Mr. J. M. Elliott, of Gateshead, has left the residue of his estate, apparently amounting to about £10,000, to form a fund for the benefit of blind persons in Newcastle or Gateshead.

THE EMPIRE.

Canada.—The Montreal "Star" has received advices from correspondents in every province of Canada, which state that the rumour that the Duke of Connaught may be the next Governor-General of Canada has met with a most favourable reception. —Trade in Canada is in a most flourishing condition, and the bank deposits have increased by £5,100,000 in a month. Skilled workers are in great demand.—The Canadian Government has purchased from the Admiralty a second-class cruiser named the "Rainbow" for training purposes.

South Africa.—A long interview which Dr. Jameson has just had with General Botha and other members of the Transvaal Government is thought to indicate that the project of a Coalition Ministry in South Africa has once more entered the region of practical politics. The back-veld Boers are, however, opposed to such an arrangement, and its feasibility depends upon whether General Botha feels strong enough to dispense with their support.

THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Taft and Corporations.—An inspired Washigton despatch to the "New York Tribune" states that President Taft contemplates urging the necessity of a Federal Incorporation Act. The President is of opinion that the popular theory of State rights over intra-State commerce is an anachronism and almost amounts to a violation of the guarantee contained in the Constitution of equal rights to the citizens of all the States in each.

Gambling in "Futures."—President Taft is stated to be considering the question of checking by legislation all dealing in "Futures" in wheat, cotton, and other farm products.

FOREIGN.

Austria.—Eleven persons were killed and 20 injured in a railway accident which occurred near Chotzen, in Austria, on Saturday.

Belgium.—King Albert, the new King of the Belgians, took the oath of accession last week in the Parliament House in the presence of the assembled Senators and Deputies, and afterwards read his Speech from the Throne. The Belgian Government have fixed King Albert's Civil List at £132,000.

France.—Several sittings of the French Chamber of Deputies have been devoted to the discussion of various interpellations on foreign affairs. During the debate M. Pichon treated French foreign policy in its more general aspects.—The French Chamber of Deputies adopted last evening by 465 votes to 42 the Bill revising the Customs tariff.—M. Jean Aicard, the Provencal poet, has been received into the French Academy.

Germany.—A semi-official denial is given in Berlin to a statement by the German-Asiatic "Correspondenz" that the Lynch concession was granted by the Turkish Government because of the existence of an Anglo-German understanding on the navy question. It is added that it is altogether incorrect to say that Germany intends to recede from the programme of naval construction established by law. The German naval authorities have decided to withdraw the civil action which was instituted against Herr Frankenthal immediately after the collapse of the trial of charges of fraud in dealings with the Imperial Navy yard at Kiel.

Greece.—The Greek political situation became somewhat critical on Thursday of last week, but towards midnight the Military League learned that the Minister of War had taken steps for the promotion of certain Officers. The league regarded this action at such a moment as unpardonable, and Colonel Zorbas immediately proceeded to the Prime Minister's house, where a Cabinet Council was already assembled, to demand the removal of the offending Minister—a course which provided a speedy solution of the deadlock.

Hungary.—Dr. de Lukacs, formerly Hungarian Finance Minister, is understood to have been designated as Hungarian Premier and commissioned to form a Cabinet with such a programme as the Justh Party may be able to support.—The Hungarian Chamber has resolved to adjourn until the end of the crisis. No Estimates have been voted for 1910; neither is there any prospect of a Session of the Delegations.

Japan.—A despatch from our Tokio Correspondent gives particulars of the steps which have been taken by the Japanese Government for the expansion and maintenance of the navy.

Morocco.—The Moorish envoys, who have been in Paris for some considerable time, have communicated to M. Pichon their full acceptance of the French terms. The French Foreign Minister on Tuesday explained the terms of the loan of 80 million francs for the payment of the creditors of Morocco, to which the Moroccan envoys have agreed.

Nicaragua.—According to a telegram to the "New York Herald," General Estrada's troops have captured the entire forces of the Nicaraguan Government.—Ex-President Zelaya has left Nicaragua. He went on board a Mexican gunboat at Corinto on Friday and was conveyed to Salina Cruz, in Mexico.

Persia.—Politics are quiet in Persia pending the negotiations for the Anglo-Russian loan of £500,000. There seems to be a growing tendency to antagonism between the Mejlisn and the clergy.

Portugal.—Senhor Vilhena has resigned the leadership of the Regenerador Party in Portugal on the ground that he was ignored on the occasion of each of the Ministerial crises created by the withdrawal of Regenerador support.

Russia.—The Russian Cabinet has approved new regulations whereby all documents issued by the Chancellery of the Governor-General of Finland shall be worded in Russian without a Finnish or Swedish translation.—The Duma on Wednesday refused by 151 votes to 88 to discuss the interpellation concerning the murder of Colonel Karpoff.

Switzerland.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Sion, in Switzerland, on Tuesday morning, and the town walls were cracked in several places.

The Baghdad Railway.—An important declaration has been made in the French Chamber by M. Pichon regarding the attitude of France towards the Baghdad Railway scheme.

Turkey.—A fresh Ministerial crisis has occurred in Turkey. The Parliamentary Party of the Committee of Union and Progress met on Tuesday and decided in principle to demand the resignation of the Grand Vizier, Hilmi Pasha. The latter has agreed to accept the situation, and will remain in office until the appointment of his successor. The resignation of Hilmi Pasha and the whole Turkish Cabinet was definitely accepted by the Sultan on Tuesday night. Hakki Bey, the Ambassador to Italy, has been invited by the Committee of Union and Progress to succeed Hilmi Pasha as Grand Vizier.—In view of the bad impression caused in Constantinople by the threatened deportation from Macedonia to Anatolia of Bulgarian women and children. Talaat Bey, the Turkish Minister of the Interior, who desires to arrive at a good understanding with the Macedonian Bulgars, has sent emphatic instructions on the subject to the local authorities, who recently have shown a tendency to disregard Ministerial orders.

Dr. Cook Mount McKinley.—The Explorers' Club has cancelled Dr. Cook's membership, the committee appointed to examine his claim to have reached the summit of Mount McKinley having reported adversely.

Parcel Post With Canada.—The Postmaster-General has arranged with Canadian Post Office for a reduction in the rates of postage sent from the United Kingdom to Canada.

Obituary.—Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe, of the Natural History Department of the British Museum, the eminent ornitologist; Dr. Shelford Bidwell, F.R.S.; and Professor Carl Halir.—"Times."

THE THEFT OF NAVAL PLANS.

Mr. Richard Sidney Knowlden, naval draughtsman, was brought up at Portsmouth Police Court on Dec. 28, charged with stealing a wireless telegraph receiver, valued as 5£, from the "Vernon" torpedo school ship. He was charged further that on dates in 1908 and 1909, up to and including Dec. 17, he did unlawfully, for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information in his Majesty's ship "Vernon," obtain certain documents, plans, models and sketches of apparatus connected with wireless telegraphy which he was not entitled to obtain, against Section 1 of the Official Secrets Act, 1899; and further, that he took certain sketches and plans contrary to the Act.

Mr. Bodkin, in opening the case, said that the second charge was the most serious, as the prisoner had taken the documents and plans found at his house for his own purposes, contrary to his orders and his duty. The first point of the Act under which the charge was brought was to make it an offence to obtain the means of information, and the second point was to secure the punishment of anyone who made an attempt to communicate or actually communicated the contents of official documents connected with the public service. During the past two years there had been taken from the stock of drawings, plans, &c., connected with wireless telegraphy many copies. There had been a continual draining of the plans from the Vernon, until in all eighty had been lost. All these were found in the possession of the prisoner at his private house. Not only documents, but instruments to the value of 20l. had been found there. In June the the prisoner was seen making copies of certain documents and it was reported to the commander, to whom the prisoner said he was making the copies for the purpose of helping him in preparing for examinations. That explanation was considered to be reasonably satisfactory, but notices were afterwards posted in the ship to the effect that no drawings should be made by draughtsmen without authority, and none should be taken away from the ship. On December 17 the prisoner, when arrested, was found to have in his possession the galena and detector (produced), and later at his house were found two other detectors, containing important improvements—the results of experiments by naval officers in the "Vernon." The drawings found in the prisoner's possession represented the full progress of wireless telegraphy developments in the Navy up to the present time, and if these fell into the hands of anyone skilled in wireless telegraphy they would reveal to him everything that it was vital to the Service should be kept confidential. In the the prisoner's house there were also found some confidential books, published for the use of officers on the Active List only, in which wireless telegraphy for destroyers and developments of the newest kind in the Service were fully explained.

Three petty officers gave evidence in support of counsel's opening statement. Commander T. H. M. Maurice, in his evidence, said that no draughtsman had any right to take the private officers' book away from the "Vernon" for any purpose whatever. He identified the property recovered from prisoner's house as part of the Lepel system apparatus, including the galena and detector. The plans and drawings represented a large quantity of information by experts upon wireless telegraphy in the Navy up to the present time, and it would not be the prisoner's duty to collect or to make use of such information.

The Bench committed the prisoner to the February Assizes at Winchester, bail being granted in one surety of 500l. The prisoner reserved his defence.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Oceana," Jan. 15.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Oceana," Capt. E. W. Bruce, arrived in Bombay on Friday night from Aden, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Birkett, Miss	Molander, Major Mrs and 2 children
Bright, Mr Alf C	O'Breen, Mr Thos
Bryson, Miss C M	Percival, R N, Lt P R P
DeHavilland, Miss D	Robertson, Miss
Evans, Major G M and Mrs	Russell, Mr Justice
Gordon, Mr R J	Salisbury, R N, Lt Col V
Hanmer, Mrs J child nurse and infant	Teale, R N, Lt H J F
Harrison, Capt G B	Utting, Mrs
Hodges, Mr R W	Weston, Mr Chas F
Keary, D S O, Col H D	Wilson, R N, Lt Girald Commanding Officer
Kenny, Dr W	
King, Mr Ges J	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Boas, Mrs H J	Marks, Seaborn
Braddon, Mr E Clode	McCall, Mr R W
Brebner, Mr A	McEwan, Mr R
Cadogan, Capt the Hon'ble	McGlashaw, Miss
Caird, Mr G	McMurdo, Mr J C
Carden, Major	Miller, Mr A
Cartwright, Mr S W	Nathan, Mr W
Cleft, Mr F C L	O'Donnell, Mr S P and Mrs
Cole, Canon Mrs	Omera, Major E J and Mrs
Cough, Mrs H A K	Peart, Mr W
Connolly, Mr V	Podger, Mr J F
Davenport, Mr J M	Polson Mr W N and Miss
Douglas, Dr Ethel	Quin, Mr H O and Mis
Elliott, Mr W T T	Roden-Riechen, Mr E
Fowler, Mr A W	Russel, Mr P
Gates, Mr F C	Sanders, Mrs H C and child
Ginger, Mr A S	Skipworth, Mr F E and Mrs
Grant, Mr G P and Mrs	Stephen, Mr R
Harrison, Capt G B	Sutley, Mr
Harvey, Mr E E and Mrs	Walton, Capt Cusack and Mrs
Hodges, Mr R W	Whillaker, Miss
Horsfull, Capt A G	Wilson, Mr R B and Mrs
Jones, Mr S A	Woods, Capt E G
Keary, Mrs H D	
Kenny, Dr W	
Lall, Mr Chander Mrs and infant	

FROM BRINDISI.

Hellier, Rev E J D	Palmer, Mr W L
Inglis, Mr	

FROM PORTSAID.

Abern. Miss M C	Tchanonsegien, Mr T
Harper, Mrs and Miss	

FROM ADEN.

Jaine, Mr J L

FOR KARACHI.

Fookes, Col H	Pearse, Mr N
Gray, Major W G	Stewart, Captain A B
Gough, Mrs H A K nurse and infant	Turnbull, Dr Martin

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes:—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

BY THE WAY.

KING ALBERT'S REMONSTRANCE.

Part of King Albert's Speech from the Throne was obviously addressed to England: "When Belgium engages to apply in the Congo a policy worthy of her, no one has the right to doubt her word." The admonition falls a little flat, because no one has doubted for a moment that Belgium will carry out her promised reforms. What we have objected to is that the policy proposed is not really "worthy of her." The abandonment of the present pernicious system of forced labour is only to be introduced gradually, and not at all in the Abir and Anversoise Concessions. The pay of the native army men barely if at all removed from savagery, is still to remain at a ridiculously low figure—one-sixth of what we pay in Nigeria, less than one-seventh of what Germany pays in East Africa—making it absolutely necessary for these barbarian soldiers to live on the country. And what that means everybody knows. We might go on shewing the weak points in the reforms, but will content ourselves with finally pointing out that to levy a money tax on natives who are not allowed to trade is a strange proceeding, to levy this tax on women as well as men must lead to abuses, and to extract a revenue of over £800,000 from a miserable population dying off rapidly from overwork and disease is not England's idea of good colonial government.

A NEW ALEXANDER.

Commander Peary, whose early volubility on the subject of Dr. Cook's "conquest" of the Pole was succeeded by more discreet silence, now reappears, and seems likely to harvest the arrears of laudations which America may think due to him. He has been speaking at a dinner in New York, and adopting the tone which befits a lion of the North. He turned from the Pole of his glory to the Pole which still awaits subjugation. A fitting sequel to his accomplished work, he suggested, would be the application of the organisation, "personnel", material, equipment, and methods perfected in Northern regions towards the Southern; so that the Stars and Stripes might wave at both ends of the world's axis. He has promised to aid in any way the promotion of an American Antarctic expedition; which means, we presume, that he is ready and willing to head such an expedition. This is history repeating itself; Alexander sighing for more worlds. We, with our Shackletons and Scotts, have a particular interest in Commander Peary's high ambition, and though no more selfish than other people, we cannot, of course, wish this American claimant the good luck which perhaps he deserves. But we do welcome competition in Polar expeditions, because, for one reason, we are certain Sir Ernest Shackleton and Captain Scott will take a lot of beating.

INFELIX, AMERICA, NUBE.

America is beginning to get tired of the export for foreign consumption of the rich man's daughter, her most valuable commodity. It is not so much the loss of the heiresses themselves that the patriotic citizen deplores as the good, solid American cash and securities these young ladies carry with them as dowries to Europe. That is a form of export which entails no import to compensate for it. The title of Duchess or Marchioness is no doubt an excellent return to the fortunate possessor of a dowry of a million or so, but the true native American is apt to look regretfully at the million dollars rather than at the title. So that Congressman Sabath is only voicing a fairly widespread sentiment in framing a Bill to tax large dowries. "Exported" dowries of 100,000 dollars are to pay a 1 per cent. duty which is to rise to 20 per cent. for a million dollars—a pretty steep tax, and one which may do something to check the efforts of the titled aspirants to Transatlantic fortunes. It is really very probable that part of the Bill at least may go through, for Protectionist America would surely be illogical if she did not protect her own matrimonial markets.

LA VILLE LUMIERE.

A proposed loan of £36,000,000 for the city of Paris is at present occupying the attention of the French Parliament. After Haussmann was interrupted by the war, reconstruction and renovation were unheard of in Paris till a very recent date. The city consequently possesses much that is quaint and picturesque, but inconvenient and unhealthy. The Boulevard Haussmann is still unfinished, though it was commenced forty years ago, and this instance of want of organisation is only slightly more flagrant than many others mentioned in M. Dausset's report. Of this vast sum, £1,500,000 is to be spent fighting tuberculosis, £60,000 on repaving the streets, £4,000,000 on improving school buildings. It is, at the same time, beautifully ironic, in view of Royal additions to and Republican neglect of the city, to learn that Baron Haussmann's centenary is not to be observed owing to his connection with the Imperial regime. Still, that is by the way. We may smile, but we can hardly laugh away £36,000,000 worth of improvements.

A MUCH-GILDED CAGE.

Ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid is finding that his head lies much easier without a crown. Certainly it is not surprising that he is reconciled to ending his days as a prisoner since captivity has brought him sleep and health and relief from nervous troubles. He spends his time at carpentry, or listening to tales of the "Arabian Nights" order, or reading a Turkish newspaper. Eleven ladies of his harem are still with him, and also his two sons and his two daughters, and he appears happier than he has been for many years. Whether from this cause or because he is very closely guarded he has not, as has been reported, attempted to escape. His exercise is restricted to his park and his communications with the outside world to a telephone, but he has gained so much from these restrictions that we doubt whether he is even desirous of escape.

MR. JOHN BURNS'S STATISTICS.

The old classification of statistics as the worst kind of lie comes to mind in connection with Mr. John Burns's comparison between pauperism now and in the days of Protection. He assured his audience that it was more than twice as bad in the old days, while outdoor relief was more than three times as copiously given, and he adduced figures to prove his point. It was also simple and convincing and yet all so hopelessly wrong. The statement that 62 per 1000 were paupers in the old days means what it says, that 62 individuals were paupers. Since then, however, Mr. Gladstone has entirely altered the method of computation, so that the statement that 26 per 1000 are paupers now really means that 26 families are paupers, a very different thing from what Mr. Burns hoped to convey. The contrast is no longer between 62 then and 26 now, but between 62 then and well over 100 now. Such is the real result of Free Trade when statistics are read as they ought to be read.

NEARNESS OF TARIFF REFORM.

Mr. Chamberlain has made the important announcement in a letter to Lord Hardinge that there is nothing to prevent Tariff Reform from being put into force next year if the elections go in favour of the Unionist Party. The Country will not be kept long vibrating between two policies, a position most harmful to our trade. The same statesman in another letter also insists on the fact that small import duties on food do not necessarily raise the price of that good. It only needs the application of a little elementary arithmetic to show that even a two shilling tax on foreign wheat would only add an eighth of a penny to the cost of a quartern loaf, even supposing the consumer paid the tax, and our experience of the duty put on wheat a few years ago shows it was not the consumer but the producer whose pocket felt the tax.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Mr. S. Leonard Bastin contributes a somewhat sensational article on the possible future development of carnivorous plants to the "Scientific American." There are several such well known among our native plants, the sundews, detaining insects which alight on their leaves by means of a sticky secretion, enfold them in their tentacles, and the butterworts hold them in folds of the edges of their leaves. In our greenhouses we have Venus's fly-traps, of which the parts of the leaves spring together like rat-traps and the pitcherplants, which drown their victims. In all cases it has been shown that the insects are digested, and furnish the indispensable nitrogenous matter to the plants. Pointing out that we have reason to suppose that carnivorous plants are more numerous and highly-organised for their work than they were in past ages, Mr. Bastin ventures to prophecy their future marvellous development.

LIVING MAN-TRAPS.

The tendency of plants to rely on a carnivorous diet, it is pointed out, is on the increase, and in the ages to come the plant world as a whole may become so advanced on these lines as to be a menace to the animal creation. To-day sheep and oxen feed on grass, but in the very far future Mr. Bastin asks us to contemplate a butterwort with leaves five or six feet long eating goats! Species of sundew, again, with leaves ten feet long (the longest are now nine inches) may some million years hence catch storks and enfold them in their tentacles. Other carnivorous plants may become living man-traps. In Mr. Bastin's article a gigantic Venus's flytrap is figured in the act of eating men! Other human beings are depicted as being rescued with difficulty from the pitchers of the Aristolochia flower and the leaf of the pitcher plant.

VEGETABLE TRAP FOR CROCODILE.

One of the most interesting of our native carnivorous plants is the bladderwort, which grows in water, and by means of its bladderlike traps captures small crustaceans, and sometimes young fish. Imagine such a plant sufficiently increased in size, and it might become a danger to the reptilian, as well as the fish life of the water. In Mr. Bastin's article a gigantic bladderwort is figured in the act of capturing what is apparently a crocodile. It is one of the tests of a scientific theory that it should be able to prophesy, but as the above predictions refer to the future many millions of years distant there is no possibilty of verification.

THE FICTION OF A CONSTANT BEE.

The fiction of a constant bee, that is of a bee which keeps to one species of flower on a single journey, dies hard. Thus the writer of a note in the "Field" on "Bees, Flowers, and Fruit," says: "The same bee passes from one to the other coloured varities of the same species, though rarely, if ever visiting other species of similar colour......It is probable that bees discriminate between flowers in this fashion, as the keeping qualities of the nectar might be interfered with if the loads from different species were mixed."

A FALLACY OF ARISTOTLE.

The fallacy of a constant bee is as old as the days of Aristotle, who wrote: "During each flight the bee does not settle upon flowers of different kinds, but flies as it were from violet to violet, and touches no other species till it returns to the hive." This old error is a part of the stock-in-trade of almost every writer on the subject of bees and flowers down to the present day. To correct it only requires a little careful watching of the bees at work among the flowers. As regards the suggestion that such constancy on the part of the bee is required to ensure the keeping quality of the honey, there are two remarks to be made. In the first place, there seems to be no reason why the nectar from two species of flower which would keep separately should spoil if mixed nor is there any experimental proof that it would do so. And in the second place it is improbable, excepting when the hives are at the moors, in the lime tree forests, or in similar cases, any one cell is ever filled with the nectar of one species only.

FISH AS NURSES.

Mr. G. A. Boulenger, in "Country Life," gives some interesting cases of parental care in fishes. As a rule the eggs of a fish are left more or less to chance, and yet there are a number of cases in which one or other parent shows a remarkable devotion to, and care of, the offspring. In the case of a fish from Madras the male carries the eggs about in his mouth till they are hatched. This occupies several weeks, and all this time he is unable to feed, and becomes quite emaciated. In a South African species the female carries the eggs in a similar way. In a number of species the eggs are carried about adhering to the belly or lower surface of the tail, sometimes by the male and sometimes by the female. In the curious sea horse (hippocampus) they are carried in a pouch under the tail.

MUSSELS HATCHING YOUNG FISH.

The Paradise fish makes a floating nest of bubbles formed by the frothy secretion of its mouth. In this the eggs are placed. One of the most curious cases, perhaps, is that of the fish which makes one of the fresh-water mussels its nurse and nursery. This species is known as the bitterling. The eggs are few and remarkably large for a fish, being one-eigth of an inch in diameter, or about one-twentieth of the whole length of the parent. By means of a long tube they are placed between the gill plates of different species of bond mussels. Here they are hatched, and leave their nursery as young fry nearly half an inch in length in about a month. And it seems that this is a case of symbiosis, for the female fish in depositing her eggs carries off those of the mollusc, which are hatched on her body, and thus widely dispersed.

HISTORIC APPARATUS.

The Christmas lectures at the Royal Institution this year are being delivered by Mr. William Duddell, under the title of "Modern Electricity." The time allowed by the institution authorities for lectures is just an hour, and complaints have been heard in the past that there has been no time for "the experiments." There should be no grumbling on that score this year, however, for recently Mr. Duddell quite punctuated his exposition with experiments. As the lecturer is a "discoverer" himself these all served as an education of the various phases of electricity. The lecture dealt mainly with the fathers of electrical research—Volta, Amphere, and Galvani, on the Continent, and Davy and Faraday in England. Mr. Duddell used some of the actual apparatus made by these pioneers. Thus the audience saw the troughs Davy made for himself in his experiments which led to the decomposition of alkali, and the original "piles" and electric magnet of Faraday. All of these testify to the wonderful patience and ingenuity of the men who practically made modern electricity. The gaint magnet of the 1851 Exhibition, which even at this date can hold a keeper of nearly 4cwt., was also on view. The lecturer showed how Faraday's electric magnet has been adapted to make, for instance, the electric bell, and how simply the great scientist came to discover the permanent electric current. Davy's "ascending arch of light," which was first shown in the Royal Institution lecture-room, and which is the electric arc of to-day, was among the most interesting experiments of the afternoon. It was followed by a demonstration of the manner in which our present standards of electriety have been obtained the next day's lecture deals with "Electrical Instruments.

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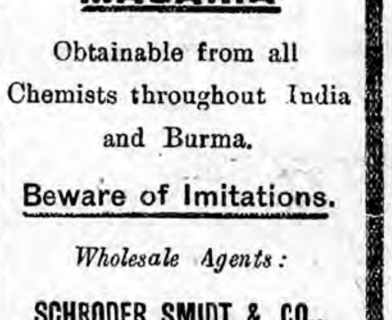
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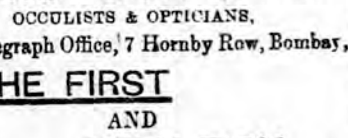
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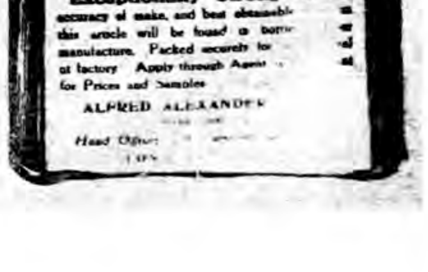


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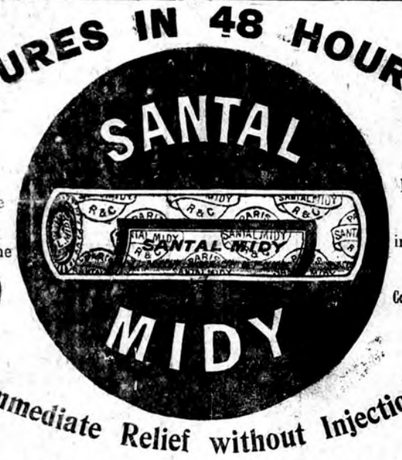


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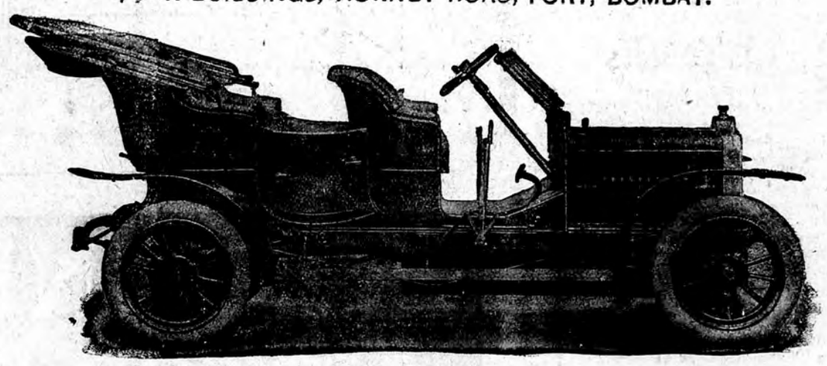
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